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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; cooler; high southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—An attempt to hold a public peace demonstration in London yesterday brought on a riot, in which several thousand men took part, cheering wildly for Mr. Chamberlain and hissing President Krüger. The orators of the day were not allowed to speak and were finally compelled to hold a meeting in private. The mounted police charged the mob, and thirty arrests were made. The promoters of the peace demonstration decided to hold a meeting in some large public hall at a near date. President Steyne of the Orange Free State intimates strongly that that republic and the Transvaal will stand or fall together. Statistics prepared by the Treasury Department on the commerce of Africa show imports $400,000,000, exports $350,000,000. Serious disorders have occurred in Spain; at Ferrol a mob of 3,000 persons stoned the Catholic Club. The municipal guards charged the rioters, but were repulsed, but the mob was finally dispersed by mounted gendarmes; the city was placed under martial law. The Paris Petit Bleu asserts that Col. Jouaust, President of the Dreyfus court-martial, voted for acquittal. An earthquake in the District of Aiden, Asia Minor, killed more than 200 persons. The Government of Colombia has closed its ports against ships coming from places infected with bubonic plague; the disease has reappeared in Egypt.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ernest Melville, a circus rider, for several years with the Barnum & Bailey Show, was arrested in Orange, N. J., yesterday for stabbing his wife's stepfather.

John C. Sheehan yesterday gave out a statement in which he pronounced Mr. Croker's version of their telephone talk of last Thursday false in many particulars, and denounced the Tammany chief as a man who does not keep his word.

The body of the woman murdered at Falconer, Saturday, has been identified as that of Miss Emily Adolphson. Frank Vennerholm, with whom she associated, is under arrest.

The Quebec Line steamship Madiana arrived here yesterday with Capt. G. W. Heath and his wife on board. They tell a thrilling story of the loss of the Newton, Capt. Heath's vessel, in Southern waters, and the sufferings and rescue of the ship's company.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt returned from Ohio yesterday.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer spoke yesterday of the coming meeting of Admiral Dewey and Richard Croker.

The Democratic leaders hope to capture the Twenty-ninth District (Mr. Croker's) from the Republicans this Fall.

Major Thomas H. Hays of Louisville said yesterday that ex-Gov. Brown is gaining strength rapidly in the political contest in Kentucky.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said yesterday he thought Assemblyman Mazet should have the support of the Citizens' Unionists in the Nineteenth District.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison of Brooklyn, formerly President of the Citizens' Union in that borough, said yesterday it was time that organization and its sister body in Manhattan should dissolve.

Page 3.

Thousands turned out yesterday to witness the preparations for honoring Admiral Dewey.

Page 7.

Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene were married according to the rites of the Russian Church at Newport yesterday in the presence of the family and intimate friends. The public ceremony takes place to-day.

Page 8.

The annual Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team of English cricketers arrived on the Etruria yesterday.

The cup defender Columbia left Bristol yesterday for New Rochelle. She will be docked and cleaned Thursday.

Page 12.

The suggestion of the Controller that changes be made in the law governing the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in condemnation proceedings, in which the expenses are often wholly out of proportion to the work done, is meeting with a general and favorable response from the courts and taxpayers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.

MURDERED GIRL IDENTIFIED.

Victim of Saturday's Crime at Falconer Was Emily Adolphson—Police Arrest Frank Vennerholm.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The identity of the young woman who was murdered at Falconer last night, was proved at 2 o'clock this morning by the Rev. P. Martinson, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, who recognized the body as that of Miss Emily Adolphson, a member of his congregation.

The officers working on the case learned that the murdered girl had been much in the company of a young man named Frank Vennerholm of this city. At 3 o'clock this morning the police visited Vennerholm's boarding house, at 305 Winsor Street, and found the young man in bed. A search of the room brought to view a pair of wet trousers covered with mud and blood, a vest in the same condition, a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings soaking with water, and in a trunk in the closet was found a white shirt with the bosom heavily spattered with blood, together with a handkerchief in the same condition.

The evidence against the young man was so conclusive that he was at once put under arrest. Early this morning the ground in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed was thoroughly searched. A pair of men's gloves and the handle of a razor with the blade broken off were found. The handle was shown to Vennerholm's brother, who had not been informed of the arrest, and he at once pronounced it the handle of his brother Frank's razor.

The Morgue, where the body of the dead girl lies; the police station, where Vennerholm is detained, and the scene of the tragedy have been visited by thousands of people to-day. Great excitement prevails over the fiendish crime, but no trouble is feared.

The dead girl was a servant in the family of Charles C. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Jamestown, and she bore an excellent reputation. The prisoner, Vennerholm, was prominent among the Swedish young people of the city, and held a position of trust in Mount Tabor Lodge of Oddfellows.

Strike in an Orange Hat Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—What is proposed to be made a general movement to compel all hat manufacturers in the Orange district to employ none but union men was started by the United Hatters' Society of Orange yesterday, when a strike was ordered in the finishing department of F. Berg & Co.'s factory. Nearly 200 finishers left work because the firm refused to discharge men in their employ who are not members of the union. The factories are all running on full time, with big orders ahead, and the union leaders decided it was a good time to bring the manufacturers into line. Berg & Co. say they will not yield to the union's demand. Other strikes may be ordered.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

SERIOUS ANTI-BOER RIOT IN LONDON

Thousands of Men Assemble and Prevent Anti-War Meeting.

CHEERS FOR CHAMBERLAIN

Mounted Police Disperse Mob and Make Thirty Arrests.

Promoters of Peace Demonstration Hold a Private Meeting and Decide to Hire a Large Hall for a Public Gathering.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An attempt to hold a pro-Boer, anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, this afternoon resulted in failure. Thousands of men assembled, but not to support the speakers. On the contrary, the crowd waved union jacks and sang the national anthem and "Rule, Britannia" like mighty invocations.

The speakers, who were quite inaudible, were received with groans, decayed apples and eggs and other missiles. There were cheers for Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and hisses for President Krüger. Some soldiers who were present were carried shoulder high by the crowd.

The list of speakers included none of special influence, most of them being labor leaders or Socialists. The members of the Peace Associations had no opportunity to address the crowd. They were saluted with execrations as soon as they mounted the platforms and were obliged to stand, smiling complacently, during the singing of the national airs and the wild cheering for Mr. Chamberlain. Their attempts to put their resolutions to a vote were the merest dumb show.

Henry Hyndman, the Socialist leader, was a particular object of animosity. He was menaced with a forest of walking sticks when he tried to speak.

There were several ugly rushes for the platforms, which were surrounded by opponents of the demonstration, yelling fiercely.

Finally the mounted police were telephoned for to clear the square. Batons were freely used; several persons were trodden upon by horses and thirty arrests were made.

The opponents of the meeting proposed resolutions in support of the Government's policy, which were carried amid wild enthusiasm.

This evening the promoters of the demonstration held a meeting in private, and, after a long discussion, carried the following resolution:

"In consequence of the organized interruption of the anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day, fomented by a section of the yellow and stock-jobbing press, this committee resolves to hold a public meeting in one of the largest metropolitan halls at an early date."

The shouldering of a soldier and a marine, their hands clasped, in a procession around the square provoked frantic enthusiasm, and was altogether an impressive incident the multitude bursting into the song, "Soldiers of the Queen."

On many of the passing omnibuses, which carry small union jacks, the passengers lifted the flags from their sockets and waved them vigorously.

THE COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

Its Imports Now $400,000,000—Exports, $350,000,000 Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—"Commercial Africa in 1899" is the title of a publication prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It describes present commercial conditions in Africa, and incidentally the political divisions as they now exist, and is accompanied by a map showing the boundary lines of the various colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence, and independent States of the great continent whose map has so rapidly changed during the past few years. A table accompanying the monograph shows the imports and exports into and from each of the divisions. The imports amount in round numbers to $400,000,000 and the exports to $350,000,000, while of the imports $18,000,000 is furnished by the United States and of the exports $10,000,000 is sent here.

A very large proportion of the commercial business of Africa is transacted through the British colonies, their share being $131,000,000 of the imports and $132,000,000 of the exports. Next in importance in the import and export trade is the South African Republic, or Transvaal, its imports amounting to $104,000,000, and its exports to $54,000,000, chief among the latter being gold and other minerals. French Africa imports goods valued at over $70,000,000, and exports nearly an equal quantity. Turkish Africa, principally Egypt, imports $54,000,000 and exports $62,000,000, while Portuguese Africa, whose ports on the Eastern coast are adjacent to the gold and diamond fields, is also the scene of commercial activity, the importations being $12,000,000 and the exportations nearly $7,000,000.

HUGUENOTS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Troubles with the French Which Were Adjusted—The Boers as a "Chosen People"—Their Ignorance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—In spite of the vast difference in their aspect and conditions at the present day, the early history of South Africa and North America closely touches in several important points. Largely intermixed with the Dutch of the Transvaal as well as with the English colonies of South Africa is a race a part of which went to people what were then the British colonies of North America. As pioneers of civilization the part enacted by the Huguenots in the development of North America is well known.

At Capt Town the Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir John Henry de Villiers, has just laid the foundation stone of the Huguenot Memorial Hall of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, the clergy of which, by the way, in Cape Colony no less than in the Transvaal, are particularly loud at the present juncture in denouncing both from the pulpit and the platform any attempt on the part of England at intimidation, as they term it, of the South African Republic.

In the course of a lengthy and eloquent speech before a distinguished audience composed of Government Ministers, members of the Legislature, prominent dignitaries of the English, as well as of the Dutch Church, the Chief Justice referred to the numbers of Huguenots who escaped in spite of all penalties and precautions from France in 1686 and managed to reach England, Holland, North America, and South Africa. The inference obviously intended to be drawn from the address of the Chief Justice was that in spite of their present antagonism and their vast difference in thought and temperament, the fusion of the two white races at present dominant in South Africa must be the natural outcome of time and circumstances. Escaping in all manner of disguises to the Netherlands in a state of utter destitution, and being provided free passage thence by the Dutch East India Company, Huguenots numbering about 200 settled at the Cape, where, being provided with farms, they had still for some time to depend on the charity of the company. In spite of differences as great or even greater than those at the present day existing between Dutch and English, the French and Dutch have become one people in South Africa.

As an instance of the ill-feeling that at first existed between the two races may be mentioned that the Huguenots requested to be allowed to establish a church of their own. The commander, Van der Stad, broke into a furious passion. He declared that the project was rank sedition, and that the French were the most impertinent and ungrateful people on the face of the earth. It was not only their own Church, he said, that they wanted, but their own Magistrate and their own prince. They should have nothing of the kind. In open meeting the French resolved not to do battle with the Dutch. Two hundred years ago the disputes about the Dutch and French languages were as vehement as they are now about English and Dutch.

In contrast to this spirit is the system in vogue at the Cape at the present day. While in the Transvaal Dutch is the only official language, and no other is allowed even in the police courts, it is equally with English the official language in Cape Colony. Dutch as spoken in the House of Assembly there is interesting from the fact that it ranges from the best grammatical form of the language to the simplest colonial Dutch, or "taal," freed from the shackles of grammar, the two Dutch members of one village representing the two extremes.

One highly objectionable feature of the Boers is their disposition to regard themselves as the chosen people of God, a disposition which the clergy do much to foster. President Krüger, by the way, has never sought to disguise his partiality for the Jews, to whom, although in common with the Catholics they labor under certain disabilities, some of the fattest concessions have been granted by him. On a recent Sunday set aside as a day of humiliation and prayer in the present crisis, from their pulpits in Johannesburg the clergy impressed on their flocks the necessity of regarding the Outlanders as a form of punishment sent by God for their sins.

The ignorance of the Boer is profound and proverbial. The average Boer is quite at a loss to distinguish between an Englishman and an American, since they both speak one language. Americans may, therefore, be interested to learn that one of the leading Dutchmen at Pietersburg, an important town of the Transvaal, has been in the habit of parading the public streets and declaiming before God that as soon as war is declared by Great Britain against the Transvaal he will shoot ever Englishman he may encounter upon the street, while tiny well-dressed children are to be seen toddling along the street clenching their fists and uttering fiercely at every Englishman they meet, "Voetzak U verdomde Rooinek; ik zal U vrachtig schieten!" (Get out of the way you damned Englishman; I'll shoot you straight.)

PRESIDENT STEYN'S VIEWS.

Orange Free State and the Transvaal Should Stand or Fall Together—His Idea of English Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, a pro-Boer organ, says:

"Both President Steyn and Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State Executive inform me that the Volksraad is absolutely unanimous that the two republics should stand or fall together. President Steyn said:

"'Suppose we remained neutral and the Transvaal was conquered. It is not likely that we would be long permitted to stand outside British control. Let a rich gold field be discovered and what would become of us?'"

The special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says:

"It is believed that the protracted sitting of the Orange Free State Raad is due to the elaboration of defensive measures.

"No rain has fallen in either republic, and it is doubtful whether the Boers can commence hostilities before the end of October."

PRETORIA, Sept. 24.—The Volkstein conveys to President Steyn and Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State the thanks of the whole republic for its support.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES GROW.

Gen. Kitchener Planning a Campaign Against the Khalifa.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cairo, Gen. Lord Kitchener, Governor General of the Soudan, is preparing for an immediate expedition against the Khalifa.

TRANSVAAL WANTS NO LION.

Reported that It Has Returned Cecil Rhodes's Gift to Him.

PRETORIA, Sept. 24.—According to the Volkstein, the Transvaal Government has decided to return to Cecil Rhodes the fine young lion presented to the Transvaal delegates to the Agricultural Union in Cape Town about ten days ago, as it declines to have anything whatever to do with the donor

IRISH SOCIETIES ACT.

Condemn England and May Join Holland Society in Demonstration.

The Executive Committee of the United Irish Societies of New York City, at a meeting last night denounced the demands made by Great Britain upon the South African Republic as absolutely unjust, and that country was accused of attempting to goad the Transvaal into an "unjust war of conquest."

The attention of "all liberty-loving citizens" was asked. Mr. Chamberlain's demand that the Outlanders be accorded the right of franchise in the Transvaal, while retaining allegiance to England, was denounced by the committee as one that no State could agree to without the complete surrender of its independence.

A committee was named to confer with the Holland Society for the arrangement of a public demonstration in the near future to denounce England.

To Dispatch Australian Troops.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.—The Australian military commanders will meet here on Thursday next to prepare a scheme for the dispatch of a united Australian contingent to South Africa.

The Delagoa Bay Lease.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 24.—The Governor of Lorenzo Marques asserts that he has no information respecting the reported lease of Delagoa Bay by Portugal to Great Britain.

All the Transvaal Mines Closing.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dispatches from Johannesburg this morning report a complete breaking up of the Rand mining industry. The exodus continues, and all the mines are closing.

Woman Steps Off a Moving Train.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Sept. 24.—Mrs. Hiram H. Tuthill of Fishkill walked off the platform of a moving Erie passenger car Saturday night near Vail's Gate Junction. She was not missed until the train had gone several miles. Then search was made and she was found lying unconscious between the tracks. She was brought to the hospital at Newburg and is still unconscious tonight.

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers City of Lowell, from Pier 36 N. R., and Plymouth, from Pier 18 N. R., will participate in the naval demonstration, Sept. 29, in honor of Admiral Dewey, and will also make the following trips: Sept. 28, down the bay, and perhaps to Sandy Hook to meet Olympia. Sept. 30, up river, around war ships, and opposite starting point of land parade on Riverside Drive; Sunday, Oct. 1, up the Hudson to war ships and far as West Point. Tickets now ready, wharf offices, and Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; latter office open evenings. See adv.—Adv.

A NEW CIVIC FEDERATION.

Chicago Organization Wants a National Body to Follow Up Suggestions of the Trust Conference.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Civic Federation of Chicago has authorized its President, Franklin H. Head, to appoint a committee of twenty-five to organize a National civic federation. This committee is to be composed of men representing different sections of the country, and different phases of social, economic, and political questions of the day.

The object of such an organization is stated to be to provide for a thorough discussion and consideration of questions of National import affecting either the foreign or domestic policy of the United States; to aid in the crystallization of the most enlightened public sentiment in the country in respect thereto, and to promote necessary legislation in accordance therewith.

The leaders of the Chicago Federation have contemplated this move for some time, deeming it essential if a National work were to become anything more than educational. In January, 1898, the Chicago Civic Federation called a National conference on primary elections and municipal reform, which was held in New York, and was attended by representatives of over forty of the largest cities of the United States.

In August, 1898, it called at Saratoga a National conference on the foreign policy of the United States which, after two days of animated debate by leading men of all parties, unanimously agreed upon some broad general principles which called for further effort to render it of permanent value to the country. This work could not be followed up by the Chicago organization.

The four days' trust conference, recently held in Chicago, was not expected to agree upon general principles, but it was believed the free discussion by representatives of so many schools of thought would furnish material and a basis for more thorough work hereafter. It is to make it possible to follow up the practical lines suggested by the conference, that the National Civic Federation is projected.

SEVERE STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

Houses Demolished and Many Trees Uprooted in Little Falls.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The hamlet of Little Falls, about five miles from here, was visited by a small hurricane at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, when the wind swept off the roof of Jackson's mill, and carried it a thousand feet in the air, and then dropped it in a condition fit for kindling wood. Many trees were uprooted and blown down. The miller's house, which was near the mill, was shaken to its very foundation, but stood the strain, and was not demolished. Everything in the house trembled, and dishes rattled and fell down in the closets. The houses about "the duck pond" also had a narrow escape, and were rocked by the gale, but only comparatively slight damage was done. Nobody was injured.

The rain came down in torrents and everything on low ground is under water. The storm was preceded by the gathering of dark and enormous clouds, and then there was a heavy thunderclap, followed by the downpour. There was no lightning. The day had been a very peculiar one, sunshine and showers alternating.

NEW JERSEY ELOPERS FOUND.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Rev. James H. Foster and the woman, Mrs. Andrew Cox, with whom he left Plainfield, N. J., two weeks ago, thereby causing a sensation, were complained of to the police here to-day by Superintendent Madison of the Union Rescue Mission. They came here a week ago last Wednesday from Brooklyn, and have been preaching in the streets every afternoon and evening since. They have been known here as Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster.

The woman asked Mr. Madison for help in her work of saving souls, and he at once recognized her as one of his converts of the Florence Mission in New York, whose name was Mary Devoe, and who married a man named Ensign. The woman admitted this and Mr. Madison, after reading in the newspapers of the elopement of Foster and Mrs. Cox from Plainfield, made the complaint to the police, charging that they are frauds.

The couple have been preaching and singing here afternoons and evenings, taking up a collection at each gathering. They appeared to-night as usual, and after his address Foster was asked if the woman was Mrs. Cox. He hesitated, but finally replied: "No, she is not Mrs. Cox, and never was. Her first husband, whom she supposed dead, was living when she married Cox. When she left Cox, it was to ascertain if Ensign was still alive. She learned that he was not dead, and her marriage to Cox was illegal. She was not, therefore, Mrs. Cox. She is now my wife."

It is said that the whereabouts of the couple are unknown to the people of Plainfield, where Foster was some months ago, and established the Sacred Church of Christ. Six weeks ago he publicly baptized Mrs. Cox, also her husband. Two weeks ago the couple left Plainfield, and Cox said he would follow them to the end of the earth to have them punished.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 24.—The annual pilgrimage to the National Farm School, near here, took place to-day. The feature of the pilgrimage was the dedication of five new buildings. Several thousand persons attended the ceremonies. The National Farm School is the only one of its kind in the United States, and although sustained and controlled by Jews from all over the country, it is open to boys of all creeds and nationalities. The purpose of the school is to instruct young men along such lines as will make of them practical and scientific farmers well equipped to successfully carry on various branches of agriculture.

The report of the Executive Committee showed a balance in the treasury of $1,800. Over $600 was contributed by visitors today. Officers were elected as follows: President—Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia; Vice President—Ralph Blum, Philadelphia; Board of Directors, to fill vacancies—Samuel D. Lit, Herman Jonas, Howard A. Loeb, and Adolph Grant, all of Philadelphia.

The buildings dedicated are a memorial chapel, erected in memory of Ida M. Block of Kansas City, Mo., by her husband and family; a laboratory erected in memory of Zadok Eisner of Philadelphia, by his wife; a greenhouse erected in memory of Theresa Loeb of Ogontz, Penn., by her family; a dairy, erected by Louis L. Aaron of Pittsburg, Penn., and a dairy stable.

Addresses were made by Mayor Ashbridge, A. Leo Weil of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, Ohio; Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and a number of others. The ceremonies were concluded by services in the newly consecrated chapel, conducted by Dr. Wise.

Wants to Make Aluminium in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Thomas Braniff, Jr., has petitioned the Department of Encouragement for permission to establish a wholly new industry here, which is the manufacture of aluminium. He states the capital employed will not be less than $1,000,000. Electrical energy derived from water power in the State of Vera Cruz will be employed. Mr. Braniff is the son of the American banker, railway man, and manufacturer, Thomas Braniff, one of the oldest resident Americans in Mexico.

Schooner Sunk in the Sound.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 24.—The schooner Louise while off Eaton's Neck this morning about 8 o'clock sprung a leak and began to fill so rapidly that her crew could not keep the water down. Signals of distress were made and the schooner's boat was lowered. A steam yacht ran alongside and took off the crew. A few minutes later the schooner went over on her beam ends and sank. What caused the leak or just how badly the vessel is injured cannot be told until divers examine her.

Fine Through Train Service.
Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad. Coaches, Sleeping Cars all Ventilated. Fine service. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

WRECKED IN A HURRICANE

Ship's Company Prisoners on a Water-Logged Vessel.

DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER

Capt. Heath of the Ill-Fated Newton Says He and His Wife Peeped Into Davy Jones's Locker.

The Quebec Line steamship Madiana, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, brought as passengers Capt. G. W. Heath and wife and seven seamen of the American three-masted schooner Newton of Boston, which was wrecked in a hurricane on Sept. 9 in the Carribean Sea. The Captain and wife and crew were rescued from the waterlogged vessel on Sept. 13 by the British steamship Fontabelle, after four days of thrilling adventure, and landed at St. Thomas.

Capt. Heath, who is a veteran of the sea, having been a navigator for twenty-five years, reluctantly admitted when seen yesterday, after he and his wife had made themselves snug and comfortable at the Stevens House, that he had never before come so near going to the bottom.

"We all had a peep into Davy Jones's locker," he said.

According to Capt. Heath's story, the Newton, a 499-ton schooner, laden with 440,000 feet of lumber, sailed from Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico on Aug. 15 for San Juan. Everything went well until Sept. 4, when the Newton ran into the tail-end of a hurricane, but rode it out without damage. On Saturday, Sept. 9, at noon, in latitude 22.50, longitude 66.13, with little or no barometrical warning, the Newton was struck by a howling hurricane out of east-northeast. The wind blew with terrific violence, while, under the influence of some fateful condition, the sea rolled in from east south-east. The crew had just time to strip the vessel of sail, but with bare pole she made sorry progress. The sky became darkened, as with tremendous thunder clouds, and, while the storm was at its height, rain and hail began to fall, or, rather, was whirled along, latterly, whizzing through the shrouds and rigging like bullets. The storm grew more violent as the night came on, and at 11 o'clock the schooner dived into a sea that seemed likely to engulf her. Tons of water were taken over her decks, and the vessel strained and shook from stem to stern. When the vessel finally lifted her head laboriously above the sea it was found that the strain had opened upon many of her seams forward, through which the water was pouring in streams.

The men set to work with the pumps and labored throughout the night. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the vessel swung around in the way of a bucking beam sea, which struck her fairly on the starboard beam. The already partially waterlogged vessel was hove down on her beam ends. Green seas rolled over her decks with irresistible force, sweeping away nearly all of her houses and deck load and almost completely filling the hold with water. The men were driven away from the pumps, which were already useless. The question now was a struggle to save life. The schooner became entirely unmanageable, and Capt. Heath, fearing she would capsize at any moment, ordered the spars cut away. The cable was almost filled with water, and while the sailors were forward chopping away at the masts, the Captain carried his wife up to the top of the companionway leading to the poop deck, and lashed her there with a piece of rope. Then he took his place at the wheel again, where he held on, although the water was dashing over him every moment.

As the mainmast fell overboard with a crash there was a cry from the sailors forward as Second Mate James Webster and Seaman Andrew Olsen were swept overboard by a sea. Both men, as they were swept out into the water, had sufficient presence of mind to clutch a piece of rigging attached to the floating masts. By a supreme effort they held on to these slender lines until, finally, aided by fate and the swirling waters, they managed to climb back on deck.

When the foremast was cut away it was allowed to hang by the forestays, and floating in the water, formed an improvised sea anchor which helped to bring the vessel's head around to the sea, after which she righted somewhat, but had sunk so low that the waves dashed over her every few moments. The sailors rigged a life line, running along the decks fore and aft, and to this they lashed themselves and awaited whatever fate the sea had in store for them.

Thus they waited all day Sunday, while the storm continued with unabated fury. On Monday morning the wind had abated somewhat, but the sea still ran with tremendous force. It was then discovered that the "coach house," a little box-like structure a few feet square built over the forward companionway, had not been broken away by the sea. Any shelter was acceptable in such a storm. The exhausted sailors made their way there, followed by Capt. Heath with his wife. Here the little company stowed themselves. None had tasted food or water for nearly forty-eight hours. They huddled together until Tuesday morning, when the sea had moderated sufficiently to admit of a search for food. A ten-pound box of biscuits was found and a little water was discovered in a filter in the cabin. The water casks had been smashed. The water was not sufficient in quantity for the thirst-tortured company and an additional supply was found in the donkey boiler, and although this was greasy and brackish it sustained life.

The vessel by this time had settled until the deck barely cleared the sea. A raft was built of wreckage and on this a pole was rigged and a rag flown as a signal of distress. Some turpentine was found, and with pieces of lumber soaked with this torches were prepared for night signaling. Capt. Heath found a few dry matches in the pocket of his rain jacket. Thus prepared, the distressed ship's company waited throughout Tuesday night and all day Wednesday. During the day one of the sailors, making his way aft, found the ship's cat, "Sampson," sitting on a shelf of the flooded cabin plaintively mewing. It was brought forward, and Mrs. Heath petted and fed it.

The lights of the steamer Fontabelle were made out at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The torches were lighted and the men shouted in unison. Their signal was seen and the steamer sent her lifeboats to the rescue. The half-famished party were fed, supplied with dry clothing, and landed at St. Thomas on Sept. 15. Mrs. Heath, although not a woman of exceptionally strong frame, stood the strain and suspense as well as any of the men, and when seen yesterday showed no effects of her terrible experience.

The Newton was abandoned in a waterlogged condition after an attempt had been made to burn her. She was built in 1874 at East Boston, and was owned by Capt. Heath and Amory & Co. of Boston. Vessel and cargo were partly insured.

WANTS LAND FOR A BATTERY.

Government Seeks to Condemn Thirty Acres at Jamestown, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The case of the United States against the Cottrell estate to condemn about thirty acres of land at Fox Point, Jamestown, will be heard in the United States Court at Providence during the latter part of this month. The land will be used for fortification in the form of a massive disappearing gun battery.

As an instance of how well the Government has used others whose land was condemned at Jamestown for fortification purposes, may be cited the case of one land owner whose land and dwelling upon it cost him something like $40,000, and the Government purchased it, after condemnation proceedings, for something like $110,000. This shows that the Government is paying a very good price for the land it requires and must have for the defense of Narragansett Bay.

The new two 12-inch breech-loading rifle battery at the foot of Fort Dumplings is now completed in every respect, and is ready for use. The work there is said to be the best piece of fortification work on the New England Coast

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey
Red Fires, Torches, and Flags at Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin St.—Adv.

YAQUIS BEATEN IN BATTLE.

Nearly 100 of Them Killed in Two Fights with Mexican Troops—Wounded Indians Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24.—The official reports of two battles between the Mexicans and Yaquis have just been received here. Gen. Luis Torres had declared that the campaign would be suspended until October, but the Yaquis were not consulted on that point.

Lorenzo Torres had also made different arrangements. On Sept. 14 he crossed the river to Vican, a town supposed to have been captured by Luis Torres in August. There he found the Indians, who attacked his rear guard, and a running fight of half an hour took place, in which the Indians were dispersed and nine of them were killed. The Mexicans lost five killed and nine wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Navarro of the Eleventh Battalion. As this report was made by Lorenzo Torres, it is presumably correct.

The report of a battle on Sept. 18 was from another source, but also official, and its statements of the number killed may be accepted as true. The forces under Col. Hernandez, number not stated, encountered 1,000 Indians near Lake Zaqueca, a small lagoon between Torin and Potam. The Indians retired from the open field and sought cover in the thick woods, where the fight raged for more than two hours, beginning at 6 A. M. The report says the Indians were defeated and dispersed, leaving 87 dead on the field.

No wounded Indians ever figure in these reports, because the Mexicans murder them. The Mexican losses were fourteen killed and thirty-six wounded. Major Ruiz of the National Guard was mortally wounded, and Capt. Julian Espinoza and Lieut. Tetebiates were less severely hurt. The reports refer to the "constant triumphs" of the Mexican arms, ignoring the fact that the Yaquis have whipped them twice at Zehuita, and still remain in possession of the greater part of the territory.

SERIOUS DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

Mob of 3,000 Persons Stone Catholic Club at Ferrol — Dispersed by Guards—Martial Law Proclaimed.

FERROL, Spain, Sept. 24.—Serious disorders took place here last evening. A mob of 3,000 stoned the principal Catholic club and the Town Hall, smashing the windows in both buildings.

The Municipal Guards charged the rioters, but were repulsed, eleven guards being injured, as well as many civilians.

Finally a squad of mounted gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

The authorities have proclaimed the city under martial law.

DREYFUS MAY LEAVE FRANCE.

It Is Feared that It Will Be Necessary to Send Him Away for His Health.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira."

HOW COL. JOUAUST VOTED.

Petit Bleu Says Court-Martial President Voted for Acquittal.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Petit Bleu asserts that Col. Jouaust, President of the Rennes court-martial, voted for the acquittal of Dreyfus.

GUARD AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

Colombian Ports Closed to Ships Infected with Bubonic Disease.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 24.—The Government issued a decree to-day closing Colombian ports to ships having the bubonic plague on board, or arriving from infected ports.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 24.—Dr. George H. Bridgman, United States Minister at Bolivia, who arrived at Callao with his family yesterday, on the Chilean steamer Palena from Panama, decided, almost at the last moment, to proceed south in the steamer, and thus to avoid a fifteen days' quarantine at Callao.

Plague Reappears in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.—There has been a recrudescence of the oubonic plague here. Two cases have been officially reported, one of which proved fatal.

MICHIGAN BANKER KILLED.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 24.—President William Smith of the First National Bank of this city was killed at Wolverine, Mich., yesterday by being thrown from a log-carrier against a moving saw.

Mr. Smith had vast lumber interests in Cheboygan County, and went to that point Wednesday to make general arrangements for the transfer of his property to a Chicago man, who was with Mr. Smith at the time of the accident. Besides controlling the stock of the First National Bank he was rated as one of the richest men in the county.

ERNEST MELVILLE IN JAIL.

Circus Rider Arrested for Stabbing His Wife's Stepfather.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Ernest Melville, a circus rider, for several years with the Barnum & Bailey Show, is in jail for stabbing his wife's stepfather with a carving knife. The assault took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at 141 Lakeside Avenue, the home of both men, and the victim, George Heiffner, is in the Memorial Hospital with three severe wounds, one of them in the back just over the left lung.

Heiffner is sixty years old, and weighs 250 pounds. Melville is thirty years younger. Melville's wife, who is known in circus life as Josie Ashton, was for many years one of the stellar attractions of the Barnum Show. Heiffner and Melville have lived together since last Spring, when the latter returned from Europe, where they went with the Barnum & Bailey Show last year.

The two men have not been on friendly terms for some time. According to Melville's story, he went down town this afternoon to have his wheel repaired, and while in the repair shop was told that Heiffner had been in looking for Mrs. Melville's bicycle. When he got home Melville asked the older man if he had found the wheel, when Heiffner at once fell into a rage, accused Melville of spying on him, and proceeded to knock the latter down and sit on him. Melville grabbed a carving knife from the dinner table and stabbed Heiffner three times as they struggled on the floor.

Bleeding from his wounds, Heiffner ran out of the house and down the street shouting "Murder!" When in front of the power house of the People's Light and Power Company he fainted from loss of blood and fell to the sidewalk. The ambulance was summoned, and the injured man taken to the hospital.

After the stabbing Melville walked to Valley Road, West Orange, and boarded a trolley car bound for Newark. When the police were notified Bicycle Policeman Cronin was sent out to arrest Melville, and reached Lakeside Avenue five minutes after the man he wanteld had taken a car.

Cronin, who is the champion rider in the department, scorched after the car, and caught it in Orange, a mile and a half from the start. Melville, who was on the rear platform, was placed under arrest. He admitted the stabbing, but said he had done it in self-defense.

The acme of good taste in tourists' comforts is found in the Hudson River DAY LINE service.—Adv.

SHEEHAN ATTACKS CROKER

District Leader Gives His Version of the Telephone Incident.

SAYS CHIEF BREAKS HIS WORD

Declares Conversation Was Reported Falsely and Talks of Efforts Tammany Made to Defeat Him.

Angered by the revelation of what he considered a confidential conversation with Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan yesterday gave out a statement in which he pronounced the Tammany chief's version of their telephone talk of last Thursday false in many particulars and denounced him

his conversation with Mr. Croker as confidential, and that he would not have spoken of it had the Tammany Chief not done so first.

CONTRASTS DEWEY AND CROKER

The Rev. Mr. Slicer Points Out a Lesson in Their Meeting.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, thinks there will be an interesting contrast for the people to look upon when they see Richard Croker, a political boss, greeting Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila, this week. Mr. Slicer preached yesterday morning on "Hero Worship," saying in part:

"The lesson to the City of New York is invaluable. That city rises to do honor to a man whose virtues of patriotism are only equalled by the modesty with which he carries the honors he brings to lay down at the feet of his country. This is no spoiler of fair cities, no ravager of undefended coasts, no spoils seeker at the expense of the poor. New York held in the clutch of an infamous gang of spoilers has the opportunity to see set face to face the great Admiral and the doctrine of 'the cohesive power of public plunder.'

"The hero of Manila brings a victory by which ten millions of people are brought to the blessings of civilization; the boss of New York and his henchmen stand opposite to him, the piratical exploiters of the possessions of the very people who cheer the hero. It is like Nelson facing the pirates of Algiers. It is an interesting contrast, and it will not be lost upon the hero worshippers who witness it.

"The great Admiral declares, 'To the victors belongs a great opportunity to bless the vanquished.' The representative of Tammany Hall declares 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Let New York choose her ideals between the two principles."

HOT FIGHT IN 29TH DISTRICT.

Democrats Encouraged by the Prospect of a Division of the Republican Vote Over Mr. Folks.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District promises to be the scene of one of the closest contests of the coming campaign. The district is the home of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll. It is known as the "Diamond Belt," because it is said to be the richest district in the country. It is a close constituency, having elected an independent Democrat to the Assembly in 1897, and a Republican by a small plurality in 1898. These considerations make the fight there particularly interesting.

The Democratic leaders say they count the Twenty-ninth among the seats they hope to capture from the Republicans this Fall They are encouraged in this by the prospect of a division of the Republican vote. Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who was turned down by the County Committee as leader of the district and for renomination, has announced his determination to run as an independent candidate. His discontent is expected to reduce the Republican vote, especially as many regular Republicans in the district are said to object to accepting ex-Alderman Homer Folks, the Citizens' Union nominee, as the Republican candidate, to which President Quigg has consented.

The Democratic managers have been hopeful that the action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union against co-operation with either of the regular parties on nominations would result in breaking up the agreement on Mr. Folks as the candidate of both the Republicans and Citizens' Unionists, but it appears that that hope is not well founded. Speaking of the situation in the Twenty-ninth, Charles H. Strong, who is at the head of the Citizens' Union organization of the district, said:

"The Citizens' Union Association of the Twenty-ninth District is based on an enrollment of over 10 per cent. of the vote for Low in 1897, and was organized independently of the Central City Committee. It remained independent, except in so far as it had expressed itself to be desirous of co-operating with the Central City Committee, until about Sept. 1. At that time the District Committee accepted the invitation of the Central Committee to become the Executive Committee of the district. In accepting this invitation, our District Committee distinctly reserved freedom from interference with our action relating to Homer Folks for Assemblyman.

"We did not anticipate that the Central Committee entertained any opposition to Mr. Folks or to the method of his nomination. On the contrary, we had every reason to believe that it heartily indorsed his nomination and the method of reaching it, for that method was the formal request of the union that Mr. Folks resign from the Board of Aldermen in order to accept its nomination for Assemblyman. Mr. Folks would not have resigned without this request and would not have stood had he not been the candidate of the union.

"I understood, however, that Mr. Folks felt that his election would be secured only by a union of all anti-Tammany elements and that he was glad to accept the additional nomination assured him by the Republican leaders. In other words, without deal or conference or combination, the Citizens' Union and the Republicans of the district have united on Mr Folks, and I have no doubt his name will be found in both columns on election day. The Citizens' Union in the Twenty-ninth District is only too glad to avail itself of the support of all parties in the election of its candidates."

The independent vote is better organized in the Twenty-ninth than in any other district in the city. It holds the balance of power there, and the Democratic managers recognize that if Mr. Folks gets both the Citizens' Union and Republican support their task will be difficult. Nevertheless, they propose to undertake it.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' UNION.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison Will Have Nothing More to Do with It.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who resigned the Presidency of the Citizens' Union in that borough last Spring and who has been called to a pastorate in Portland, Oregon, in anticipation of his departure for his new field of labor, expressed himself yesterday with regard to that political body. Dr. Morrison announces that he is done with the Citizens' Union, and in effect declares he does not think anybody will care to hold office in the union so long as it is dominated by T. De Quincy Tully and William P. Ferguson.

Dr. Morrison resigned as President of the union after an investigation of the District Attorney's office, at the instigation of Mr. Tully, as Secretary of the union. Mr. Tully had been writing letters which reflected upon the methods of District Attorney Steele, and Dr. Morrison, with a committee from the union, on the strength of these letters, had an interview with Mr. Steele, and looked carefully into the affairs of his office. The committee was convinced that the office was in capable hands and was highly displeased with Mr. Tully. Dr. Morrison soon afterward resigned as President of the union.

The matter has again been brought to public attention by unsuccessful attempts made within the past week to get somebody to accept the Presidency of the union. It was said that Dr. Morrison had been approached in this connection.

"After an experience of some years," said Dr. Morrison, "I am thoroughly convinced that such movements accomplish no possible good whatever. Much better work in the way of honest government can be done by the reputable men in the two great parties. Such organizations as the Citizens' Union, unfortunately, get full of cranks, and cranks of the intolerable sort, who usually want to run things so that they become obnoxious to all concerned. I think it is high time now that the Citizens' Union of Manhattan and Brooklyn should dissolve."

CITY CLUB JUDICIARY TICKET.

Conference Over Anti-Tammany Movement May Be Held Next Week.

While no date has been finally fixed for the conference at the City Club, which is to launch a movement for an anti-Tammany judiciary ticket this Fall, it is probable that it will not be held until after the Mazet Committee has examined the Judges now on the bench as to their own experience with political assessments.

It is not expected that the Judges will be called to the stand this week, as the Dewey celebration will monopolize attention and those who are urging their examination want the public to have full opportunity to digest their testimony. If Mr. Moss can arrange to examine the Judges next Monday and Tuesday, the conference may be called for Wednesday, Oct. 4.

There is a hitch in this programme, however, caused by the fact that the Republican County Convention, to nominate judicial candidates, will meet on Tuesday. As it is depended on to name candidates selected by the City Club conference, either the conference will have to be held before next Tuesday or the convention will have to adjourn over to await its action.

President Quigg of the County Committee will not need a special invitation to attend the conference, as he is a member of the City Club.

The decision of the Mazet committee to subpoena the Judges is regarded as an advance victory for the leaders of the City Club movement, who are understood to have brought pressure to bear on the Chairman. The fact that that line of inquiry was dropped so quickly after it was begun was generally interpreted as revealing the disinclination of the committee to carry it on against the wishes of the Judges themselves.

The independent sentiment was arrayed behind the demand that every Judge now on the bench be summoned to testify about his campaign contributions, however, and as the independents hold the balance of power in Mr. Mazet's Assembly district, he did not, it is said, feel that he could afford to ignore the demand.

REV. MR. SLICER FOR MAZET.

Thinks Assemblyman Should Have Support of the Nineteenth District Citizens' Unionists.

The independents of the Nineteenth District who oppose the action of the Citizens' Union Committee in deciding to nominate a candidate for the Assembly against Robert Mazet have used the name of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer as one of the prominent workers in the cause of good government who agree with their view. Mr. Slicer is a member of the Council of the City Club, is Chairman of its Committee on Municipal Government, and is regarded as a strong factor in the independent politics of the Nineteenth District.

When asked yesterday for an expression of his views on the situation in the Nineteenth, Mr. Slicer explained that the interest he felt in it was not that of a Republican, but that of a citizen always acting with the independents in the effort to separate municipal from National issues in politics.

"In the effort to secure this end," said Mr. Slicer, "I sympathize with the Citizens' Union's purpose to oppose at all points the complication of municipal affairs with machine politics. But I think that the purpose which the Citizens' Union has in mind can be accomplished far more readily by their refusal to nominate a candidate in the Nineteenth District than by putting into the field a Democratic candidate who probably would be indorsed by the Tammany leaders.

"Even should Mr. Mazet be defeated by such a candidate, one of two things must result. Either Tammany Hall will expect from him some return or he will be utterly useless in a Legislature where he would be repudiated as a man without alliances, either Republican or Democratic. The success of such a candidate would mean the throwing away of the independent vote or else the casting of it to strengthen the grip of Tammany Hall on this city."

Mr. Slicer was asked as to the objections urged against Mr. Mazet as a candidate for re-election by his Citizens' Union opponents.

"These seem to me entirely without reason," he said. "The charge that he was associated with Gov. Black's 'starchless' Civil Service bill may be readily offset by the support he gave last Winter to the White bill, which is admitted by all civil service reformers to be the best law on that subject the State has ever had. Mr. Mazet was constantly associated with Gov. Roosevelt and the other advocates of this measure, and conscientiously worked for its passage.

"If the opposition to Mr. Mazet growing out of the Astoria Gas bill will carefully inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the connection of that bill on the one side with the Consolidated Gas Company, and on the other with the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and will prosecute their inquiry far enough to fix the responsibility for killing the bill in the Senate, they will have to withdraw their judgment as to Mr. Mazet's relation to that measure. I share to the fullest extent the opposition to granting franchises in perpetuity, but neither in the case of Mr. Mazet nor of the Governor need any apprehension be felt on that score.

"But the real objection to the opposition which is manifested is the playing into the hands of Tammany Hall, which is determined to prevent the return of Mr. Mazet, and, so far as it can, to defeat the completion by legislation of the investigation over which Mr. Mazet has been presiding. For good citizens intent upon a better City Government to lend their aid to the defense of Tammany Hall would be, in my judgment, a criminal blunder, both in politics and in morals.

"The people who claim to own New York City know that drastic legislation must follow this inquiry. They know that Mr. Mazet desires to complete his work by effective enactments, and to prevent his return to the Assembly would be equivalent to serving notice upon any opponent of Tammany Hall that he need not expect the support of the independent citizens of the Nineteenth District."

Mr. Slicer expressed the hope that no nomination would be made against Mr. Mazet by the independents in the district, and that he should be allowed to win or fail on his record in the past, and such assurances as he can give for support of the cause of good government in the future.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Goes to Maryland To-day, but Will Be Back for the Dewey Fete.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in this city from Ohio yesterday, and proceeded to his home at Oyster Bay. He goes to Baltimore today, where he is to make a speech tonight. He will speak again in Maryland to-morrow and then return to this city for the Dewey celebration.

A suite of apartments on the second floor, Twenty-fourth Street side, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been reserved for the Governor and has family during the reception ceremonies.

KENTUCKY POLITICAL CONTEST.

Major Hays Says ex-Gov. Brown Is Gaining Strength Rapidly.

Major Thomas H. Hays of Louisville, who is a member of the Kentucky Senate and prominent in Southern politics, was in this city yesterday. Speaking of the pending political contest in Kentucky, Major Hays said:

"The situation is just this: Ex-Gov. John Young Brown heads the Democratic ticket. William Goebel represents the 'Red Wines' or Music Hall Democracy. The platform of the Democrats is a thorough indorsement of Jeffersonian Democracy and of W. J. Bryan. The 'Red Wines' indorse Bryan for President, Blackburn for Senator, the Goebel election law, the McChord Railroad bill, and the Chinn Schoolbook bill.

"The McChord bill gives the Railroad Commissioners the right to arbitrarily dictate freight and passenger rates. From them there is no appeal. The Goebel bill gives the party in office the power, through the Election Commissioners, to name their successors. The Chinn bill establishes another set of Commissioners to assist in keeping the incumbent faction in office.

"Brown will get 50,000 or 60,000 votes. It may be that he will get more than Goebel, for he is gaining strength rapidly. Blackburn will never go to the Senate again."

Major Hays expressed the opinion that, if Bryan speaks in Kentucky for Goebel, he will lose the State if he runs for President next year.

"A majority of our people, Democrats and Republicans, favor the Jeffersonian idea of expansion and the divine right of civilization," he said. "Why not elect Dewey President? He understands the Eastern problem better than any other man."

Brooklyn Independent Labor Ticket.

The Independent Labor Party in Brooklyn yesterday announced that it had made the following nominations for the Assembly and Aldermen: In the Seventh Assembly District—A. J. Boulton for the Assembly and George Ganz for Alderman; in the Ninth District—Lawrence O'Hare for the Assembly and J. Cullen for Alderman; in the Twenty-sixth District—James J. Gallagher for Alderman. The Chicago Platform Democracy of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Independent Labor Party there, to formulate a plan for the campaign.

Sulzer's Fight for the Leadership.

Congressman William Sulzer is energetically prosecuting his campaign for the Democratic leadership of the next House of Representatives. He purposes entering the race for the Speakership nomination in earnest, and at the Democratic Club yesterday he declared that he had fifty votes pledged to his candidacy.

Platt's Chlorides Instantly Disinfects and chemically neutralizes all disease-breeding matter.—Adv.

Louwelsa Ware

We invite an inspection of a very interesting collection of silver applied Louwelsa Ware.

Vases, etc., $10.00 to $35.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d St.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Both Parties Admit War Will Be the Main Issue, but Bryan Continues Talking Free Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—With Col. W. J. Bryan delivering three to ten speeches a day in Nebraska, the conference of the Republican managers, this week has been very warm politically. It is now clear that both sides will carry on a very vigorous contest. Senator Thurston and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn held a long conference in Omaha last week with other Republican managers, to see about arranging for speakers to offset what Mr. Bryan and the National Democratic Committee are doing in the State.

It was then announced that the Republican Central Committee recognized the significance in the State and the National features involved, and would make arrangements accordingly.

Thurston said W. Bourke Cockran would make some speeches in the State, while he, Secretary Meiklejohn, Senator Hayward, and a number of outside speakers would also arrange for a tour of the State. The State Republican Central Committee was assured by Secretary Meiklejohn that the Administration intended to do what was fair to see that the issues were presented in Nebraska in a light favorable to the Republican Party.

Senator Thurston has been watching the Bryan meetings very closely during the week, and noting their effect. The Republican managers are not underestimating the strength of the fusion forces. The Bryan meetings have undoubtedly been well attended during the week. In fact, Col. Bryan has remarked that the interest in the situation appears to be as great throughout the State as in 1896. He has been greeted by great crowds. Both sides now admit that the war will be one of the leading issues in Nebraska, but the silver issue is also being kept very prominently before the public by Bryan.

PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

A Great Influx of Money to Commence About Oct. 1—Railroads Almost Blocked by Heavy Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—As a result of the maturing of the corn crop, the opening of many new industries that depended upon that condition in Nebraska, and the enormous increase in volume in all lines of business throughout the State, an extraordinary situation prevails in this part of the West. In spite of the fact that three months ago more surplus money was in evidence in Nebraska than was ever known to be in the State, to-day the ready cash in sight is scarcely sufficient to conduct business. The deposits in the various banks have been cut down 40 per cent. in that time, and loans are easy at 6 per cent. for short time, when three months ago they were difficult to make at 4 per cent.

Bankers and capitalists attribute this change to the fact that the maturing corn crop caused hundreds of farmers to buy cattle for stocking and breeding purposes, while the crop being assured caused many persons to undertake new enterprises, and thus use all their ready money as well as to borrow from others largely. Then, too, the crop had to be moved as well as the old corn in stock, and this required an enormous sum of money.

The current will change, the bankers say, about Oct. 1, when the cash will begin to roll into the State. There was never a time in its history when the evidences of prosperity were so numerous as at present. Never before was the industrial condition been so favorable as it is now.

Every manufacturer in the State is working his force overtime in order to fill orders. The railroads find the heavy traffic practically blocking the roads. They cannot get cars enough to meet the demand. On all sides are evidences of this unusual condition. Those who have made a study of these conditions assert that the indications are for a continuance of these favorable times in the State for next year.

Ohio Convict Recaptured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—James Lynch, the burglar and diamond robber, who escaped from the penitentiary several days ago, was captured this evening at Shephard's station, near this city. Lynch had disguised himself as an old man, walking with a cane, but was recognized by his voice by one of the city detectives who happened to be in the vicinity looking for him. Lynch took to his heels, but was brought to a halt by a fusillade of bullets sent after him. He says a guard aided him to escape.

An Italian Chicken Thief Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Raffael Mauara, an Italian, fifty years old, was shot and killed by James R. Bagman, in Brownville, about nine miles from this city, at an early hour this morning. Mauara and a companion were attempting to enter a hen house owned by Bagman, who was awakened by the ringing of an electric alarm with which the hen house door was connected.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; cooler; high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Saturday night a low area of fair proportions developed in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper Lake region, and last night extended from the Ohio Valley northward, being central in Western Ontario. It has caused rains over this district, extending eastward into New York; fair weather has prevailed elsewhere. Temperatures have risen from the Gulf States northeastward, and have fallen in the interior as far west as the Rocky Mountains. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued with higher temperatures, except on the Northern California coast.

Rain is indicated to-day from the Upper Ohio Valley and lower Lake region eastward, continuing to-morrow in Eastern New England. Showers will occur to-night or to-morrow in the South Atlantic States, and to-day in the central and northern portions of the Middle Gulf States. It will be cooler to-day in the Ohio Valley, upper Lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, and cooler to-morrow in New England. It will be warmer to-morrow in the extreme Northwest and upper Mississippi Valley. On the North Atlantic Coast brisk to high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds will prevail, and on the South Coast fresh east to south winds.

Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Portland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.	
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	67	60	61
6 A. M.	66	61	62
9 A. M.	69	64	70
12 M.	68	65	75
4 P. M.	59	67	73
6 P. M.	56	67	69
9 P. M.	54	66	68
12 P. M.	52	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1898	62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 4:15 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE

Unexpected Gains the Result of the Disarmament Conference.

POINT TO WORLD FEDERATION

Dr. Darby Declares the Imperative Needs of Europe and Family Tradition Prompted the Czar's Action.

A meeting held under the joint auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of the Religious Society of Friends and the Young Friends' Association, to which the public was invited, was held in the Friends' Meeting House at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place, last evening, when an address was delivered by Dr. W. Evans Darby of London on "The Hague Conference—Its Inception, Work, and Results." Dr. Darby is the editor of The Herald of Peace and Secretary of the Peace Society of London. He is also the author of a work entitled "International Tribunals," which he prepared for the International Law Association three years ago, and which was practically used as a textbook by the members of the Peace Conference at The Hague. Dr. Darby watched the proceedings of the conference for the Peace Society, to which he belongs.

Edward B. Rawson, President of the Young Friends' Association, presided at the meeting. Dr. Darby's remarks were listened to with deep interest.

The inception of the conference, Dr. Darby said, has been attributed to a good many things. It is widely believed that it was due to the generous impulses of a young ruler who had not outgrown the illusions of his youth. It is even more widely believed that it originated in a deep diplomatic scheme, Machiavellian in its character, and far reaching in its purpose. Some contend that the idea was suggested to the Czar by a well-known book written by one of his subjects, M. de Bloch; others by the discussion of the subject started by M. Jules Simon some years ago.

"If its inception is due to one incident more than another," continued the lecturer, "I should be inclined to think that it was one that occurred early in the century. In 1814 or 1815 Alexander I. was in London. Also there at the time was Stephen Grelett, an American Quaker. He, in company with William Allen, who was virtually one of the founders of our Peace Society, called upon the Russian monarch and persuaded him to attend a meeting of Friends at Westminster Alexander I. was greatly impressed. Grelett saw him frequently after that and discussed the subject of peace. The Emperor expressed his aversion for war and from that day to the day the present Czar's rescript was issued, a tendency toward the promotion of peace has been traditional in the Imperial family.

"In reality, however, the inception of the conference was due to the economical necessities of Europe, and to that only. You cannot imagine here—and, please God, you never will be able to from experience of its workings in your own country—to what an extent militarism is a curse to the nations of Europe, not merely through the expenditure in the maintenance of enormous armies and armaments it involves, but through the spirit which it engenders. You cannot understand what a blight it is upon the happiness of the people, how heavy a burden it is for them to bear.

"There are 10,000,000 men withdrawn from useful labor even while the armies are upon a peace footing. A soldier, as has truthfully been said, is neither a creator nor a distributor, but a destroyer; he lives on the industry of his fellows. The military establishments of the European nations cost annually $3,325,000,000, and this cost is growing at a tremendously rapid rate. During the past few years the national debts have increased from $20,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000. The armed peace of to-day is actual warfare. The French call it 'dry war'—la guerre seche; that is, war without bloodshed. The nations are pitting their resources, their ingenuity, aye, and their moral forces, against each other. This is what made the conference a necessity.

"Years ago Gambetta said to Sir John Lubbock: 'If the present rate of military expenditure continues Frenchmen will soon be beggars in front of a barracks.' Garibaldi's ambition that Italy should make herself a great nation by having a great army has been realized, but the burden is too heavy for that nation to bear. It is staggering on under the weight toward the cataclysm of which the recent riots in Milan and elsewhere were a symptom.

"It required no little courage on the part of the Czar to break through the barrier of prejudice and interest with which he was surrounded and issue his rescript, the explanation of which is found in the rescript itself and forms the strongest indictment of militarism ever drawn, perhaps. He was the only ruler in Europe who could have proposed it, who was in the position to do so.

"Those who were appointed to represent the nations met in an avowed spirit of skepticism. In a little while skepticism, hesitation, and doubt passed away, and all set to work with earnestness, zeal, and hope. One delegate from the United States said to me: 'I thought we had come for a picnic, and we are working twelve hours a day!'

"What has been the result of the conference? Not disarmament. No one who has any knowledge of existing conditions expected this, knowing it to be impossible. The material interests of the participating powers rendered such an agreement at this time out of the question. But for the first time in the history of mankind the nations of the world set themselves to discuss the policy of peace, and the best way of securing it. The conference indorsed the Czar's impeachment of excessive armaments, then referred it back to the Governments to study and bring forward again at some future conference. It is an immense gain. The adoption of the arbitration principle by the powers collectively goes further than the wildest dreams of the peace societies twelve months ago. By the instrument providing for a permanent tribunal of arbitration the nations have begun the federation of the world."

DR. PARKHURST ON WAR.

He Declares the World Is Making Progress in Condemning It, and Cites the Peace Conference.

Dr. Parkhurst was back in his old place in the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday after a long Summer vacation. He preached to an audience that consisted of over 50 per cent. of strangers, who were undoubtedly drawn to the church by the National reputation of Dr. Parkhurst. Many of them greeted Dr. Parkhurst after the services.

Dr. Parkhurst said in part:

"Narrow observation is always distorting and uninteresting, and in moral affairs depressing. It is well enough to be impressed with the horribleness of any bad situation by which we may be at the moment confronted, but it is clearly in the interest of sustained and hopeful effort to be certified of the improvement evinced by comparing the situation as it is to the situation as it has been.

"We might cite for our purpose the question just in our time so largely enlisting popular interest, monopolizing the press, and absorbing the public revenues, both in our country and everywhere else, also—the evil of war. It is not likely that I am going to deck this evil out by the attractive millinery of apology, but like every other bad and unholy thing we must deal with it fairly and candidly. Man is fundamentally a brute beast, and as such war is his natural condition. No matter how much there may be that is going on in our time that we lament, nevertheless that which has already been effected is more than any one can conceive who has not put himself to the pains of looking up the war record of the centuries in general and the world at large. When our Teutonic forefathers overran Spain we are informed by an eyewitness that they slew every human being they could lay hands upon. The number of the slaughtered amounted to over 5,000,000 of beings. That was not a long time ago as history records time, no further back than the seventh century.

"One of our daily papers is daily keeping a record, an American record of the number of American soldiers killed in the Philippine war. I believe the number is now something like 3,000. From one point of view this is a good many. Three thousand live men would make a considerable village. Three thousand dead men would furnish a pretentious cemetery. But at the same time, a company of 3,000 men is not a great many as against 5,000,000. Four hundred years later, that is to say, the eleventh century, it was still true, as Gibbon says, that every peasant was a soldier and every village a fortification. But even this condition was ameliorated. Skulls are no longer used as wine cups, nor babies thrown into the air to be caught on the sharp ends of pikes. Again, 400 years later Grotius admits that, according to traditions, the victor has a sort of right to slay all prisoners taken in war, but thinks that in dealing with Christians captured, it would be more proper to hold them as subject to ransom. Then if we come down 400 years later to our own time, to that epoch-making event of our own country, the International Peace Conference, granted that conference did not yield all the results that had in some quarters been expected of it; granted that three of the countries conspicuously participant in that conference are today making brute force the means of national enlargement, nevertheless that conference was an international expression that war is not human, but essentially beastly.

"There is a good deal of disquiet in some quarters over the treatment accorded to recognized Christians who hold and propagate views not punctilliously in accord with the decrees of the Church. Such men used to be burned, and not so long ago, either. Now all they do is to tell them to 'go.' Religion does not suffer from heresy, but rather from atheism. By atheism I mean not a total unbelief in God, but a three-quarters belief in God. The notion that we have to mount up an incline step by step till we reach heaven, which is flat after we reach there, makes the notion of heaven tiresome and uninteresting. The tendency of the times is for a higher organization of all things."

HIGH WINDS ON LAKE ERIE.

Blow Seventy Miles an Hour and Capsize Several Yachts.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Lake Erie this afternoon witnessed the worst storm of the season, the wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour. The blow came up about 4 o'clock and continued for an hour.

Four yachts were capsized near the Maumee Bay, and the crews were rescued with difficulty. Another yacht containing three young women was reported lost, and the shore of the lake was patrolled till nearly 9 o'clock, when they were found, after having been driven ashore.

Considerable damage is reported in Northwestern Ohio to houses, and the windows of a street car were blown in in the city as the car was crossing a bridge. The wind is still high.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Commandant Issues an Order to Stop the Practice.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24.—The following order has been issued by Commander C. T. Hutchins, commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy: "Until further orders, cadets of the fourth class shall not receive visits from upper classmen without permission from the officer in charge, nor shall they visit rooms of the upper classmen in their quarters without permission."

It is understood that the upper classmen have taken part in "running" or "hazing" the fourth class men who, according to custom, receive orders from them. A fourth class man would thus obey an order to appear in the room of an upper classman, although assured in advance that he entered the room for the purpose of being hazed. The order is intended to overrule this unwritten custom, and both hazer and hazed will violate the law if the customary obedience is given, or if the under class man accepts an "invitation" without permission.

A NEW MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Erastus Wiman and Others Will Soon Open Offices in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A new mercantile agency with a capital stock of $2,000,000, with Erastus Wiman of New York as its chief promoter, will bid for patronage in the near future and will establish its Western office in Chicago. Quarters have been secured in the Woman's Temple, and business will be begun as soon as some of the minor details have been arranged.

Mr. Wiman arrived at the Auditorium annex to-night and to-morow is to meet a delegation of twenty of the companies' agents, selected from various Western and Southern cities to represent the new corporation. These men, Mr. Wiman said, are the most representative men in the agency business. The new concern was incorporated in New Jersey in May, but its promoters have kept their plans secret.

Franklin Edson is the President and D. M. Morgan is the Treasurer of the new corporation. Robert Magruder, ex-President of the Union Credit Company of Baltimore, is First Vice President, and Erastus Wiman has been chosen as the managing Director.

WOMAN STOWAWAY MARRIED.

Olivette Nelson Becomes Mrs. Guttormanson and Is Happy.

Olivette Nelson, the woman stowaway, who arrived here on the Thingvalla steamer Norge from Copenhagen, and who has been held in the detention office on Ellis Island, was released yesterday morning after marrying the sweetheart to reach whom she had undergone all her troubles. The woman, who is twenty years old and pretty, is the daughter of a farmer. Andrew Guttormanson, who loved her and whom she loved dearly despite his name, came to this country eight weeks ago to look for work. When he had gone Olivette found that the old country was dark and dreary without him, so she stowed herself away on the steamer and followed him to the new.

Guttormanson yesterday morning appeared at the Barge Office with his sister and $100 with which to pay the fine imposed upon stowaways. A messenger was sent for the Rev. Dr. Dalton of the Episcopal Mission, in State Street, and, in the presence of the immigration authorities at the Barge Office, the happy couple were married. They left for the home of the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Andrew Johnson of 215 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Bicyclist Seriously Injured.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 24.—John Blake, a well-known resident of this place, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured this afternoon. He was riding a tandem bicycle, his fellow-rider being William Ashmore. While they were speeding their machine it collapsed, and Blake was thrown heavily. He was badly cut and suffered internal injuries, and has had several hemorrhages of the lungs. Ashmore escaped with bruises and scratches. It is not thought Blake can live.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VASSALBOROUGH, Me., Sept. 24.—Seth Dodge's store, house, stables, and sheds were burned last night. Loss, $15,000.

ATLANTA, Ind., Sept. 24.—Fire to-day in the plant of the American Tin Plate Company caused a loss of $150,000.

LAKE PARK, Ga., Sept. 24.—One-half of the business portion of this town was burned to-day. The loss is about $20,000, with little or no insurance.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—The Atlantic Coast Line freight depot at Darlington, S. C., and fifteen or twenty carloads of freight were burned this morning. Loss, about $20,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Two factory buildings at 153 to 159 South Jefferson Street were almost destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of over $150,000, of which $100,000 fell on the owners of the buildings. M. Keating & Son lost $25,000 and A. S. Klein & Co. $25,000.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Sept. 20.—The entire property of the Northern Pacific Trading and Packing Company at Klawack, on Prince of Wales Island, about 125 miles from Wrangel, was destroyed by fire last Monday. The property included a salmon and clam cannery, about half the season's pack of salmon, amounting to 10,000 cases, merchandise store, and sawmill. Loss about $10,000; no insurance.

Diamond Rings.

We direct attention to our large selection of moderate priced diamond solitaire rings, also combinations of diamonds, pearls, emeralds and other gems.

Owing to the constantly advancing cost of precious stones, purchases made from us now cannot be duplicated at the same price.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

The Saturday Evening Post.

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

LAKE ENGINEERS MAY STRIKE.

Will Go Out To-day If Wages Are Not Increased 12½ Per Cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Lake Carriers' Association has until noon to-morrow to avert a strike of the marine engineers on the great lakes. Last Saturday President George Uhler of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficiary Association served upon the Lake Carriers' an ultimatum to the effect that if an advance in wages, which the marine engineers demand, is not granted by 12 o'clock to-morrow, he will call out all the engineers on the lakes.

It is claimed that the threatened strike would tie up the commerce of the great lakes as effectually as would a December blizzard. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 engineers in the association.

The Buffalo branch of the engineers' association held a meeting to-day and approved of all that had been done by President Uhler. Mr. Uhler, who arrived in the city to-day, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"We make no unfair demands. We ask simply that the marine engineers be permitted to share in the prosperity that has visited the country. We want the old scale of wages that existed before the hard times restored. We are asking for an increase in wages of 12½ per cent."

THE FALL RIVER MILL TRUST.

Owners Have Dropped the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—If anything more were needed to prove conclusively that the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. deal is hopelessly beaten, a circular sent out by the Directors of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company has furnished it. Mr. Brayton, Treasurer of this corporation, is the recognized leader of the men in the Brayton interest when practical matters in connection with the mills are concerned.

The union is the strongest of the Brayton mills, with the possible exception of Durfee. The Directors are positively against giving options at the desired price. They make a very full statement of the condition of the corporation. This statement practically closes any position connected with Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., with a combination of cloth mills, unless the firm comes in again with much higher prices and undeniable backing.

The public interest has now returned to the local combination. No exact plan has been determined upon by the promoters. Some favor one corporation organized under Massachusetts law, others favor a sort of local trust, which will allow the present corporations to retain their present corporate existence.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PLANS.

Full Programme for the Season Arranged—Special Courses.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has issued its circulars describing each of the special courses of study. It has also prepared its full programme for the season.

Among the special courses are: The Study of Comparative Literature; Descriptive Sociology, Sight Singing, Art, and the typical masterpieces of poetry.

Art will be taught in evening classes in five courses, as follows: Freehand drawing from models and from the antique, for beginners; advanced course in drawing from the antique and from decorative design, men's life class with drawing and painting from life, portrait painting, and costume. The classes will be taught by Joseph H. Boston of the Brooklyn Art School.

There will be two sight singing classes—one under Miss Mary Fidelia Burt and the other under Wilbur A. Luyster, both using the Galin-Paris-Chevé method. Miss Burt's classes will be held Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and those of Mr. Luyster on Mondays and Thursday at 4 P. M.

The course in descriptive sociology will be under the instruction of Miss Mabel Hurd, B. L., of Barnard College, this city. Some of the topics are the following: Relations of Physical Environment to Population, Growth of Population, Child Saving, Evolution of Marriage and the Family, Tribal Societies, the City, the State, and the Militant and Industrial Types of Society.

Percival Chubb of the Ethical Culture School of this city will have charge of the course in the masterpieces of lyric, epic, and dramatic poetry. Dramatic poetry will be illustrated by Shakespeare and Browning.

The study of Comparative Literature will be under the instruction of Prof. Howard Griggs. He will lecture on the Nature and Sources of Literature; the Study of Literature, the Place of Literature in Education, and Types of Literature.

The courses of study in the institute begin Thursday of this week. In the Department of Philology, Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, late of Leland Stanford University, will commence his course of lectures on "Goethe's 'Faust,'" the special subject being "The Life of Goethe and the Spirit of Modern Culture." The lecture will be given at 4 P. M., in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

At 8:15 P. M. of the same day, and at the same place, Edwin D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine, will lecture on "The Larger Patriotism." These will be the only lectures of the week.

The Trial of the Kearsarge.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—The weather outlook to-night for the trial trip of the new battleship Kearsarge to-morrow appears favorable. There is, however, a strong northeast wind blowing, which will doubtless cause a heavy swell, with which the battleship will have to contend. The course is 33 knots in length, one way, and back to the starting point, making a total distance of 66 knots. The lead line shows the shallowest place over which the Kearsarge will go to be forty fathoms deep. The mark boats have received orders to be at their stations at 8 o'clock.

Old Woman Leaps to Death.

A woman known as Mrs. McGirr and about seventy years old leaped from the second

GETTING READY FOR DEWEY

Crowds Witness Preparations for Honoring the Nation's Hero.

FIGHT FOR SEATS ON STAGES

Women and Men Struggle Fiercely About the Fifth Avenue 'Buses—Decorations and Stands Going Up.

It is a long time since the streets of this city presented such a very animated appearance as they did yesterday. All New York and his wife, accompanied by their sisters, cousins, and aunts, from out of town, had turned out to witness the preparations for honoring the National hero, Dewey, to judge from the crowds that thronged the principal thoroughfares, and especially those forming the line of route for the parade.

The fact that ominous clouds threatened momentarily a repetition of the sudden and brief but heavy downpour that in the morning had sent the sightseers scattering helter skelter into the handiest doorways and cars did not seem to trouble the ever-increasing afternoon crowds that sallied out, armed with umbrellas, and defied Jupiter Pluvius to do his worst. That lachrymose deity frowned, but he refrained from weeping, or turning on his water taps or doing whatever he does that causes the showers which generally spoil the pleasure of the days set apart by terrestrians for common rejoicing out of doors.

Of course, the centre of attraction was the triumphal arch in course of erection at Madison Square. Here the crowds were very dense, and locomotion in that vicinity was a matter of difficulty. Throughout the afternoon the people there numbered many thousands. Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Street, was simply black with the crowd. In fact, Fifth Avenue was crowded from Washington Arch to Fifty-ninth Street.

The lumbering, uncomfortable 'buses on this avenue were in great request. They could not begin to accommodate would-be passengers. As each vehicle arrived at the down-town terminus it was stormed by the waiting crowd before the persons on and in it had a chance to get out. Some disgraceful scenes were witnessed. Everybody wanted to get a seat on top. The seating accommodation on the roof of most of the 'buses is for six or seven persons. Men, women, and children rushed for the 'buses and struggled to get on. No discrimination was made, no consideration for others shown.

Women and children were pulled or thrown off. It was the luckiest or strongest who got seats. The women struggled as fiercely as the men; then when they had succeeded in getting seats inveighed bitterly against the other sex for their "brutality" in not standing aside and allowing them to occupy all the outside places. The passengers on and inside had to jump off or fight their way out as best they could.

STANDS GOING UP EVERYWHERE.

The line of route presented a peculiar appearance. It looked as if the city throughout its length was being built up or rebuilt. Every vacant lot bore a reviewing stand, or skeleton thereof. Piles of lumber were everywhere visible. White new scaffolding marked the lower stories of private residences, clubs, hotels, and other buildings. Work on some of the stands was going on, notwithstanding that it was Sunday.

The old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue forms a splendid coign of vantage, and its massive walls are crowned with seats, which also rise in many tiers against them. There are stands at the old First Presbyterian Church and in front of Miss Helen Gould's house, Central Park, on Fifty-ninth Street and on Central Park West, is fringed with long stands that will afford a fine view of the parade to thousands. Great stands also extend along the opposite side of Central Park West, on the numerous vacant lots between Fifty-ninth Street, to Seventy-second Street, where the procession will turn.

There are very few stands before the private houses on Seventy-second Street. The big ones on Riverside Drive were covered with people enjoying in comfort the magnificent river view afforded from the elevation. The prices of seats for the parade are from $1 up. A number of vacant houses bear the sign, "To let on the Dewey parade," and a large number of occupied houses display notices that windows and seats are to let.

A good deal of discontent was manifested among the promenaders at the action of the owners or occupants of several houses on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street in railing off their stoops, and in some cases the whole front of the buildings, with wooden fences. These precautions evoked sarcastic or bitter comment, but it was thought quite natural that other more considerate owners had simply had the steps and other stonework covered with boards to protect them.

The streets are now taking on a gala appearance in real earnest, and some idea of what the city will look like when Dewey sees it could be gathered yesterday. Some of the decorations are on a most elaborate scale. Notable among those seen yesterday by the many persons who made the trip for the purpose on a car on Broadway, from the Battery, was the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building. Over the portal is a good portrait of Dewey, enframed in blue bunting, with white stars. Above this are many flags, and beneath it tricolor bunting is gracefully draped. The whole front of the big building to the topmost story is decked with bunting and escutcheons bearing the arms of various cities, and surmounted by golden eagles.

The tall Mail and Express Building is gay with bunting. St. Paul's Chapel will present a brilliant appearance when the work of decking it is completed. Its Ionic columns are being covered with blue and white bunting, around which from the chapters to the bases twines a bright red band of the same material. Festoons of bunting are also being hung upon the façade.

CITY HALL DECORATIONS.

Next, City Hall and the buildings on Park Row attract attention. The municipal edifice is gorgeous with color. Over the entrance is a gilt medallion of Dewey. Above this is a large escutcheon bearing the city's arms. Strings of flags of all colors flutter over the building, which is covered with white and blue bunting flags. The newspaper buildings are also beginning to blossom with color.

Further on the New York Life Building is noticeable. This, in addition to a portrait of the Admiral, sports a big picture depicting the battle of Manila Bay, and also the squadron lying at anchor in New York Bay in its bright white paint of peace. Otherwise a forest of flagpoles shows that the great structure will present a brilliant appearance. The Young Building, at Broadway and Houston Street, is prettily decked with a portrait of Dewey, oblongs of pleated tricolor bunting framed with evergreens, and flags innumerable.

The hotels at Madison Square are a blaze of gaudy color. On Sixth Avenue and the big cross thoroughfares, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets, the department stores are preparing to do full justice to the occasion.

Everywhere, north, south, east, and west of the city, pictures of Dewey and the Olympia, of various degrees of artistic merit, and devices such as "Welcome Home," "Welcome to Dewey," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "Welcome to Our Hero," "Do We Love Dewey? Do We!" "We All Love Jack," "Here's the Hero of Manila," "Spain's Conqueror," &c., are being displayed in front of houses and stores and in the windows.

The rain yesterday caused the majority of residents who had hung out flags or draped bunting from their windows to take the decorations in again, so that the residential districts for the most part wore their usual sober appearance. Moreover, a great number of the stores and office buildings have not yet begun to decorate, but the flagpoles that bristle everywhere and other significant signs, taken in conjunction with the decorations now in evidence, indicate that the city will be decked and illuminated with an elaborateness that in all probability will surpass anything of the kind in its history.

Not the least interesting sight will be along the water front. The signs are that the spectacle afforded from the river will be grand. Flags and bunting are being hung upon the piers and other usually unattractive structures along the shores of the East and North Rivers at main points. The word "Welcome" is being put up in letters formed by electric lights. The great letters on Brooklyn Bridge are almost completed. Over the shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in Jersey City, curves the device in great white letters on a blue background, "Welcome to Admiral Dewey." These letters will be outlined at night by electric lights. Besides, it is certain that the shipping in port will fly every available inch of bunting.

There was no extraordinary increase in the number of arrivals at the ferries and Grand Central Station yesterday. The great bulk of the army of sightseers from other cities and the country that will invade New York is not expected to move upon the metropolis until Wednesday. Then the transportation people anticipate that they will have all their work cut out.

SUNDAY WORK ON THE BIG ARCH.

Colonnade Will Probably Be Finished To-day—Mr. Ward's Fine Group.

It is possible to realize the amount of labor that is being expended on the Dewey triumphal arch just four times a day—at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the workmen begin their labors; at noon, when they quit work for lunch; at 1 o'clock, when they return, and at nightfall, when labor is suspended until the next day. At these hours a long file of men is to be seen ascending or descending the ladders, and those who watch them seem as greatly astonished at their number as by anything else about the arch.

When the modelers, plasterers, and carpenters are distributed all over the structure the size of the latter makes them not only inconspicuous, but almost invisible. It usually takes more than one look before it is realized that any work is being done at all, except when the derrick is in operation, and some great mass of "staff" is seen slowly rising to the top or attic of the arch.

The workmen were just as busy yesterday as on week days, not only on the arch itself, but also on the uncompleted parts of the colonnade, and on the groups at the two ends of the latter. While the modelers worked on the supporting figures of Mr. Ward's Victory and quadriga, the plasterers began placing the top cornice, above the figures of American naval heroes, in position, and others started the nailing of the decorated square of staff on the great ceiling of the arch. The smaller ceilings, where the structure is pierced at the sides, were completed some days ago.

As Mr. Ward's group nears completion it becomes more and more effective, and will doubtless be regarded as one of the finest works of its kind produced in recent years. The heads of horses in particular, seen just above the cornice, are greatly admired, and the figures of tritons blowing horns at the other side (the north) also promise to be admirable specimens of the sculptor's art.

The central figure of Victory is now completed, the last detail, the palm branch in the left hand, having been added early yesterday. The brief periods of sunshine, alternating with showers, in the afternoon produced a beautiful effect on this group at the top of the arch, which appeared like the purest Carrara marble.

It is probable that the colonnade will be finished to-day. Most of the figures of the groups are in place, and the others are near where they are to be erected. When the remainder of the scaffolding of the colonnade is taken down the appearance of the arch and columns leading up to it, seen from lower Fifth Avenue, will, in spite of the unfinished state of the former, be impressive in a high degree.

THE IMMENSE "VICTORY" FLOAT.

Work Progressing Rapidly on It at 138th Street and the Harlem River.

Hundreds of people gathered in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Harlem River yesterday to view the immense "Victory" float in course of construction at that point, and which is to be one of the most elaborate features of the Dewey naval parade. An excellent view of the float, which when completed will have the appearance of a beautiful piece of white marble statuary, was obtained from the Madison Avenue Bridge, and it took the united efforts of several policemen to keep the structure clear to traffic, so great was the crowd at times.

The hull of the float is a large car float, such as is used in the harbor for transferring freight cars from one railroad terminal to another. It is about half as long as an ordinary city block, and about one-third as wide as it is long. Carpenters have built a light framework which is to support the various figures, and for the past week the modelers have been engaged in molding the gigantic figures, portions of which are now in position. The material used is staff.

The modelers are working day and night, and have made wonderful progress for the time they have been employed. At night light is supplied by a number of electric and calcium lights, the work of preparing the figures being done on a large barge anchored next to the float. At the bow of the float is a representation of Neptune driving four sea horses. The figure is over 20 feet in height, and the horses are in proportion. This portion of the design is entirely completed, with the exception of placing the trident in Neptune's hand and several other minor details that will not be added until the last moment, owing to their delicacy.

In the centre of the float is now being erected an elaborate pedestal 30 feet high, which will be surmounted by a figure of Victory 25 feet high. On the stern of the float is a huge globe about 20 feet in diameter on which is perched an American eagle, its outspread wings extending far beyond the globe. An artistic scroll bearing the name of Dewey entwined with laurel wreaths has a position about ten feet above the deck. On either side of this scroll will stand three female figures representing heralds, each 22 feet in height. Attending the figure of Victory will be four similar figures of about the same dimensions. The trumpets for these heralds are about 10 feet long.

The space intervening between the various groups will be filled in with representations of waves so that the figures with the exception of that on the pedestal will appear to be resting on the surface of the water. Looking at the float from the bridge the figures appear to have been cut out of marble. At night the float will be illuminated with acetylene gas. It is expected the work will be completed by Wednesday evening.

KEARSARGE WANTED IN PARADE.

New Battleship May Be Ordered Here—Coat of Arms as a Gift.

There is a general sentiment among the officers and crews of the North Atlantic Squadron that the Government ought to order the new battleship Kearsarge to take part in the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. The Kearsarge to-day will make her trial trip over the Cape Ann course. She will then return to Newport News at once, unless the Secretary of the Navy permits her to revisit New York Harbor and join in the Dewey celebration.

It is believed that Admiral Dewey would be delighted to see the big new battleship in the parade. He naturally takes an interest in the new warships being built for the Government, and, as the Kearsarge is the most formidable fighting vessel yet turned out for the United States, he would like to look her over, and could not but be gratified to think that she was among the ships to parade in his honor. Another reason why the Kearsarge should be permitted to take part in the celebration is that the old Kearsarge was one of the ships on which Dewey served during the civil war.

It has been suggested that an appropriate gift to the new battleship would be a coat of State arms similar to that presented to the Massachusetts by the State after which she is named. Several officers who are mentioned for appointment to the Kearsarge say that her crew would appreciate this gift much more than it would a silver service.

The coat of arms could be placed on the lower part of the double turret of the Kearsarge, between her two big guns. There is ample room there for it. The officers and men, it is claimed, would have great pride in such a gift, and, if a vote was taken, it would be practically unanimous in favor of it.

Kearsarge is the name of two mountains in New Hampshire, one in Carroll County, the other in Merrimac County. The old wooden corvette Kearsarge was launched at Portsmouth, N. H., in September, 1861. On June 19, 1864, she sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama. On Feb. 2, 1894, she was wrecked upon Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea.

FIREWORKS FOR BRONX CHILDREN.

Builders of Miniature Olympia to Have a Share of the City's Supply.

The boys who several months ago built a representation of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Elton Avenue, and who have kept the craft in shipshape condition and the colors flying from her mainmast ever since, are to be rewarded for their patriotism, and on Friday evening next, when the Dewey fireworks display will occur in the Borough of the Bronx, they will come in for a good share of the city's fireworks. They were obtained for the boys through the efforts of Councilman Hottenroth, and the youngsters are making great preparations for the event.

One enterprising youngster has a scheme for erecting a grand stand on Dewey Heights, as the spot where the model stands is now called, and clearing enough to give the Captain and crew a day's outing and a chance to see the Saturday parade.

The model, which is about 20 feet long and 6 feet broad, is built of stones, held in place by dirt and mortar, so that they give the appearance of a well-formed and shapely hull above the water line. The hull is whitewashed, and, in anticipation of Friday's event, the crew is preparing to make a raid on the neighborhood, for the purpose of securing several pails of whitewash, flags, lanterns, &c. But the vicinity of Dewey Heights has been gone over pretty carefully by the crew, as the fittings of the Olympia will prove.

The funnel is composed of a purloined stovepipe, the guns of various pieces of pipe, one turret is composed of a dishpan, while a washboiler does duty as a shield for a rapid-fire gun mounted forward. The rigging is of clothes line and the masts of clothes poles. In fact, about every available domestic article has been put to some good and ingenious use, so that, on the whole, the model is a remarkably good one and has attracted much attention.

The Dewey display of fireworks in the Bronx will occur at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, near the site of the Lorelei Fountain. A fifteen-hundred-dollar display will be made by Pain, and will include several large set pieces, a portrait of the United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey and fleet, "Welcome, Admiral," in colors, bombs, rockets, colored fire, salutes, &c.

GREAT MUSIC FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Sousa Will Parade 135 Men in Band and Drum Corps for the Event.

According to the plans of John Philip Sousa the sailors of the Olympia will lead the line of march of the Dewey parade next Saturday to the strains of the finest band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa Band will parade 135 men in band and drum corps, under the personal command of John Philip Sousa, with George Frederic Hinton acting as Adjutant.

The band will be headed by Drum Major Edward D. Hughes, a veteran soldier, who was placed on the retired list in 1885 after thirty-one years of active service in the United States Army and Marine Corps. Hughes was Drum Major of the United States Marine Band when Sousa was its conductor.

The band for Dewey Day will include ten trombones, twenty-four cornets, ten basses, twenty clarinets, six baritones, eight altos, and other instruments in proportion. Sousa proposes to give the Olympia men music all along the line of march, and when passing the reviewing stand the full strength of the band will be heard in the music of Sousa's own "Stars and Stripes Forever."

The Sousa Band has appeared upon the street for parade but three times in its history, the first being at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. The second occasion was in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1898, when the crack cavalry troop of that city started for the front, and the third time was in September last, in Pittsburg, when the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers came home from the war.

The band is engaged this week at the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, but the management has courteously released Mr. Sousa for Dewey Day, and the men will come over to New York on a special train on Friday night.

DEWEY AND BRUMBY FOR THEM.

Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta Will Have Two Heroes to Honor.

The Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta, Ga., which is due here on Thursday to take part in the Dewey parade, will pay its own expenses. They will be honoring two heroes—Dewey and their own "Tom" Brumby, who is on the Admiral's staff. Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby has written to friends in Atlanta, asking them to see to it that all Georgians taking part in the celebration refrain from any demonstrations in his behalf, as all the honors of that occasion rightfully belong to his gallant Admiral. Brumby's wishes will be respected, but when he visits Atlanta he will get a rousing reception.

It is said that every member of the Governor's Horse Guard will make the trip here. The troop will be the seventh in line and the third in that of the National Guard. It will follow the detachments of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey National Guards. The troop will probably bring their mounts from Atlanta, and will travel on a special sleeper.

The membership of the troops is composed of the best military and business element of Atlanta, and is famed for its military bearing. A committee, consisting of Dr. O. H. McDonald, J. D. Stewart, and D. W. Yarborrough, has charge of the arrangements for the trip.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Only a Few Minor Details Are Now Left to be Settled.

All the general arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey are now completed, and there are only a few minor details left to be settled. The majority of these cannot be attended to until after the arrival of the Admiral. For instance, the committee does not yet know if Admiral Dewey prefers to remain on his ship or take the quarters provided for him at the Waldorf-Astoria. He may decide to do neither, but to go to the residence of some friend.

All the sub-committees have about finished their work and have presented their reports to the General Committee. The Committee on Distribution of Tickets was at work all day yesterday in the Mayor's office until late into the night. They apportioned nearly 20,000 tickets, all there were at their disposal. There were applications for more than 100,000. Their work did not include the distribution of tickets to the Municipal Assembly and the school children's stands. Those tickets will be at the disposal of the Municipal Assembly and the President of the Board of Education.

The Committee on Stands is to hold its final meeting to-day. It will then be decided exactly what will be the capacity of the new stands and to whom shall be given the contract to supply ushers, matrons, &c., for them. If the committee stands for all the expenditures it has authorized it will have spent more than $45,000 in excess of the first appropriation made to it of $30,000 and $4,000 more than it has in sight even if the Municipal Assembly votes to give it the additional $25,000 that is to be asked for at to-morrow's meeting of the Aldermen and Council.

Secretary Warren W. Foster was at his desk in the City Hall all day as usual. His mail included a dispatch from Gov. De Forrest Richards of Wyoming, asking leave to withdraw his previous refusal to participate in the celebration. Mr. Foster wired that New York is delighted to learn of the Governor's change of plans, and will be pleased to see him.

Speaking of the Committee of Seven that is to attend Admiral Dewey during his stay in this city, Mr. Foster said he had received a reply in writing from Senator Depew, and in person from Richard Croker and William McAdoo. Mr. Croker said the committee could make any use of him they desired, and that he was ready to do anything in his power to help along the success of the celebration. With the exception of Levi P. Morton and W. C. Whitney, all the members of the committee have accepted. Neither Mr. Morton nor Mr. Whitney has been heard from.

Mr. Foster declined to make public the personnel of the other committee that is to serve as escort for the Admiral. Only two of the fifteen have been head from, and he said it would not be fair to those who might be selected to take the place of any who might decline to make the names of those originally selected public. Those who have accepted are Justice Goodrich and Gen. Francis V. Greene.

SAILORS SELECTED FOR PARADE.

Admiral Sampson Completes the Detail—Officers Angry About Tickets.

Admiral Sampson has completed the detail of sailors and marines to participate in the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. A company of fifty-two sailors and petty officers from each vessel of the North Atlantic Squadron now in the harbor will march in the parade. The companies will be in command of the executive officers of their respective vessels, as follows:

New York, Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter; Indiana, Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson; Massachusetts, Lieut. Commander K. Niles; Brooklyn, Lieut. Commander D. Mahon; Texas, Lieut. Commander G. B. Harber; Lancaster, Lieut. Commander N. F. Houston. There will also be a battalion of marines made up from the different vessels and commanded by Major Paul St. Clair Murphy of the Brooklyn.

It is probable that the squadron will be joined for the naval parade by the gunboats Marietta and Scorpion. Five torpedo boats will also be in line.

Considerable comment is being indulged in by the officers of the squadron over the failure of the Committee on Stands to provide them with seats from which to witness the land parade. The only tickets sent to the squadron were four each to the commanding officers of the vessels and four to the Admiral. As there are about thirty officers on each vessel these tickets were evidently intended solely for the use of the recipients and their families, leaving the remaining officers to shift for themselves.

As the demonstration is in honor of a naval man and as the squadron will help in the celebration, the officers make no concealment of their disappointment in not receiving consideration in the matter. Several officers have made personal applications for seats. The committee has replied expressing regret that the applications were not made earlier, but promising to "try and do something."

Admiral Dewey

will review the parade in a New Suit.

DO YOU NEED ONE?

We can make just what you want

Domestic and Foreign Worsteds, Cheviots and Serges, In Unlimited Varieties.

Suits to order, $20 up.
Top-Coats " $18 "
Trousers " $5 "

FIT GUARANTEED.

Our Out of town Friends Cordially Invited.

Nicoll.

771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

GEN. SHAW FEELS SLIGHTED.

Is Proud the G. A. R. Resents Dewey Parade Arrangements.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, before leaving to-night for Topeka, Kan., where, this week, he will address a reunion of the veterans of that State, said:

"I regret all this trouble over the Grand Army's position in the Dewey parade, but it is from no fault of omission or commission on the part of the duly constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"We believe what is accorded veterans in other States should be granted New York comrades, without any wobbling or special pleading. However, when we old veterans are gone, the armed soldiers who are yet to fight battles will not be worried about having aged veterans, who have stacked arms on 'fame's eternal camping ground' trouble them over hair-splitting questions of where the Nation's preservers should march in a civic pageant, similar to the Dewey parade.

"I will not be at the Dewey parade. I leave to-night for Topeka to be present at a great gathering of veterans, Sept. 27 and 28. Before I was elected I promised to go out there. When the question of the Grand Army appearing in the Dewey parade came up, I wrote that this civic function might prevent my being with the Kansas comrades. I was sharply taken to task for this by the committee at Topeka, which wired me that all arrangements had been made for my reception, and added: 'It is more important for you to be here than in New York.'

"The Kansas comrades always head the line in civic pageants of honor and ceremony. They trail on behind younger men who have records to make, but march at the front with 'Old Glory' as a guide, which they helped to make the emblem of a united and glorious Nation. Under these circumstances, and not having received any invitation from the Dewey Parade Committee, I go to Topeka. I do not know why I should have been slighted in my capacity as Commander in Chief, and I am proud my comrades are widely and emphatically resenting."

INDIANA ARTILLERYMEN TO MARCH.

The Crack Battery "A" Will Come to New York on a Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—Battery A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, which will participate in the Dewey parade, will go to New York on a special train at an expense of $5,000. It will follow its uniform custom of parading in fatigue service uniforms.

The organization is a famous one, having since 1882 uniformly taken part in every prize drill contest in the West and South, including the contests at Washington and Philadelphia. For fifteen years it has been the champion battery of the United States in these contests, having won first prize in every one during that period, and not knowing what the word defeat means in a drill contest.

It was organized in 1882, and its drill team has always been commanded by Capt. James B. Curtis, who will be in command of the battery in the parade. In 1898 this organization responded to the United States call for volunteers, and was mustered into the service as the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, with 178 men. It was in the Puerto Rican campaign with Gen. Miles, and marched overland from the extreme east end of the island to Ponce. The battery was just going into action five miles north of Guayama, on the San Juan Road, to attack a block house and Spanish outpost at the time the peace message reached the island, Aug. 13, 1898. It returned home the latter part of September, and was mustered out Nov. 25, having seen exactly seven months of service.

During its history it has frequently responded to the call of the State to settle strikes, riots, &c. The organization contains many of the leading young men of Indianapolis, and in addition to its regular officers, will have on its honorary staff in the parade, Capt. William E. English, who was in the Santiago campaign with Gen. Shafter; Lieut. Charles A. Gerrard, who was with the battery as an officer in Puerto Rico; Lieut. Thomas A. Winterrowe, who was long an officer in the battery; Drs. Reginald Garstang and J. W. Sluss, who were physicians in the service of the United States during the Spanish-American war.

The organization will be the only representative from Indiana in the parade, and will appear fully mounted with its new 3 2-10-inch breach loading field pieces which were used by it in the Puerto Rican campaign. It will leave Indianapolis on Tuesday, Sept. 26, and arrive in New York on Thursday, Sept. 28, and has been assigned quarters by the committee at 35 East Fourth Street.

MINISTERS EULOGIZE DEWEY.

One Suggests that a University Named After the Admiral Be Established at Manila.

At a number of churches in this city yesterday the pastors took occasion to eulogize Admiral Dewey in their sermons. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H Evans preached at the West Presbyterian Church on "Duty." He took as his text, Matthew, xxv., 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." In the course of his sermon Dr. Evans said:

"Admiral Dewey is the most conspicuous example in the public mind to-day of the devotion to duty. Little thought he of future reward; no vision did he have of a triumphal arch, no sound of applauding millions reached his ears in fancy when he entered the Harbor of Manila.

"Courage, integrity, fidelity, patriotism; the American public need have no fear for the future so long as it can command such services as those of the hero of Manila. I thank God there are so many men in the world who can be trusted to do their duty while they are out of sight."

The Rev. John Van Schaick, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, proposed the erection of a lasting memorial to Admiral Dewey. He suggested that an American university, to be known as the Dewey University, be erected in Manila, the scene of the Admiral's great victory. "The Honoring of a Hero" was the subject of Dr. Van Schaick's sermon. He took his text from Romans, xiii., 7, "Honor to whom honor is due."

"Somewhere out on the broad Atlantic," said the minister, "is an American battleship for whose arrival millions of happy Americans are anxiously waiting. That battleship is the Olympia, one of America's war vessels baptized and made glorious in the waters of Manila Bay. She is hurrying back to his home an American hero. Here a great people are waiting with bursting hearts to give him a royal welcome.

"To most Americans, the figure of Dewey is a new one. It is only within the past eighteen months that he has become known nationally. But the same forces that made him great in victory at Manila have permeated his noble being during his whole life. They were there as a boy at Bennington. In his acts in the civil war and in his characteristic life at Washington we can find the traits of a glorious man. It is only recently that they have been expanded.

"Admiral Dewey's services to his country since the battle of Manila Bay have been incalculably greater than they were before. His new greatness sits well upon him. In him, so testimony tells us, we have the same modest, patient, plain, honest Dewey that we had before the Spanish war. Admiral Dewey is the kind of man Americans love to honor.

"But how can we show real honor to this great American? Let us erect a memorial that will be National, a memorial that will last for all time. Why could not we raise by popular subscription, by National and State donations, the money to erect a Dewey University at Manila, the scene of his honoring? The day is coming when we will get through civilizing with cannon and Mauser. In such a day a memorial such as I speak of will perpetuate the gloriousness of the man we are about to honor above all others."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, at the Church of the Eternal Hope, said: "I must talk a little of the man we are all waiting to see next Saturday. His career is replete with what we call lessons. He was called upon a year and a half ago, very suddenly to accomplish the great work of his life. He had no time for preparations. He must act instantly with such force and knowledge and skill as he had. The lesson is that all his life had been a preparation for some great work. Temperate, healthy, vigorous, careful, painstaking, a hard student, brave commander and comrade, trusted by all his men, he had waited twenty-five years in complete frame and temper for some great work. When the time came he did it as naturally as if he had been sinking Spanish fleets all his life.

"But more than military genius must be accorded the hero of Manila. He is a diplomat and a statesman and an executive of the first order. His task, in peace—to keep the peace—in those long months of vexation and suspense and turbulence after the victory, was even greater than his task in battle. He was equal to all emergencies —not less wise than brave. Our admiration will not overstep the bounds, and it is a great inspiration to feel that village boys in unknown families all over this land are being trained by moral and patriotic parents to be ready for the greatest things."

The Rev. P. M. Watters preached at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Passing of the Hero." He said in part:

"The man who is now crossing the sea and whose arrival we are all awaiting will cause the wheels of industry to stop, counting houses and schools to close, and the rural districts to empty their people into our midst. Hundreds of thousands will stand for hours patiently on the sidewalks to see Dewey go by. I am not surprised at this. It was a wonderful thing for Dewey to go into Manila Harbor, protected by mines, forts, and a fleet.

"Nowhere on the pages of history can we find such bravery as in that battle. God's hand was outstretched there over our fleet. No such other event is there in the knowledge of man so conducive to progress, religion, and civilization in the great Eastern world as that glorious victory.

"In spite of the critics who are weakening our army by their cowardly assaults from the rear, the victories in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines are for the spread of civilization and the glory of God. The passing of Dewey reminds me of one who passed through another city about eighteen hundred years ago, but without pomp and pageantry. Yet He fought a battle—the greatest battle ever won for man. I mean Jesus of Nazareth.

"It is a good thing for us to give up some time this week to hero worship. Let us stop money making and look into the face of a great man. Let us, too, do justice to the plain sailors, for without them there could have been no such victory.

"Bless God for Dewey. Bless God for Dewey's men. Bless God for Dewey's shot and shell that sent tyranny to earth and bade liberty and justice to alight in the midst of an oppressed people, that brought a new people into the family of the nations."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached for the first time in over two months. He returned from Europe on the Aurania last Thursday. The Christian Endeavor Society is putting up a stand in front of the church for the Dewey parade, and is to charge $1, $2, and $3 for seats on it. The proceeds are to be devoted to church work. Dr. Duffield spoke of this as a good thing. The flag, he said, had floated from the church tower when war with Spain was declared, and it was right that the congregation should always stand by the flag. His hearers should not forget that this was not to be a celebration of a great Admiral and the power of his guns, but rather, a mighty celebration of a new era in the world's history.

CANADIAN TROOPS WILL NOT COME.

Authorities Say It Would Be Impolitic to Send Them to New York.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Ottawa says: "The Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto will not be granted permission to visit New York to take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey. The Militia Department has not yet received the communication from the district commanding officer at Toronto, embodying the request of Lieut. Col. Cosby and his officers for permission to make the trip, but when it does come an answer in the negative will be returned.

"The view held here is that Admiral Dewey is to be the central figure in the New York celebration, and after all the demonstration will really be a glorification of the United States' victories in the Spanish war. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is considered very impolitic for a British regiment to participate. The Pipe Band of the Royal Scots of Montreal has also been refused permission to take part in the proposed demonstration."

For Regiments' Identification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not suggest through the columns of your paper to the committee on the Dewey land parade the propriety of adopting banners or some means to inform the general public as to the identity of the different organizations as they pass in review? I have witnessed many large parades in this city, but have never yet seen one where there was any mark to designate them save and alone their uniforms, which we are not all familiar with. If you think well of the suggestion, kindly "push it alone." JAMES A. BANKS.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

Abner McKinley in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, arrived here to-day. He is accompanied by his wife and Col. W. C. Brown of New York.

Big Dam at Austin Leaks.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 24.—The great dam across the Colorado River here, which was constructed by the city a few years ago at a cost of $1,000,000, has sprung a big leak, and the waters in the lake formed by the dam are gradually receding. This has caused the municipal electric light and power plant to shut down, and the city is without lights and electric street-car service.

Mangled by a Railway Train.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—J. W. Copp, a woolen manufacturer of Charlton City, was instantly killed by a train on the Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Uxbridge to-night. The body was horribly mangled.

You Hear It Every-where

Uneeda Jinjer Wafer

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:51	Sun sets...6:38	Moon rises..10:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:54	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd...1:56	H. Gate....2:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:60 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 29; Sydney, Aug. 30; Auckland, Sept. 4, and Honolulu, Sept. 15, which arrive at San Francisco per steamer Mariposa, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY) SEPT. 25.

Arcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rabat, Havana, Sept. 20.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Aitai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moranhense, Para, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Wooloomooloo Havre, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 19.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg Sept. 17.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
European, London, Sept. 17.
Francisco, Hull,

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

To the Strangers Within Our Gates

YOU undoubtedly know Wanamaker's by name. You are cordially invited to a better and closer personal acquaintance. Come and visit us.

This is not the cordiality of self-interest. We are asking you as guests and not as customers. No one will ask you to buy anything;—no one will even look at you as if you were expected to buy something. The whole store and the whole stock are open to your examination, merely as things to see and admire and learn from. Service is ready on the instant you express a desire to be served—but it will never be pressed upon you. That is a Wanamaker store-rule—good the year around.

Plenty to see,—if you miss Wanamaker's, you miss an important city sight. The list of store features is a long one, and is being added to almost daily. Here's a selection:

New Paintings, Salons of 1899. To the splendid collection of famous paintings on view in the new Picture Gallery, fifth floor, we are adding this morning thirty-three new paintings. All of these were shown in the Paris Salons of this year,—many of them gained honors there.

The New Music Rooms, fifth floor. Prepared as an exhibition room for pianos, these rooms have developed into a place of almost continual music.

The Art and Bric-a-Brac Room, basement. A little museum of fine art in bronzes, statuary, fine china and rare pieces from the ends of the earth.

The Pin Machine, running in the Notion Store, first floor, making souvenir papers of pins for your taking away.

The Little French Store,—a tiny slice of Paris, containing the very essence of all that is dainty and exquisite in French lingerie.

The Flag of Gems. The American Flag in jewels;—diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Total value over $104,000. In the Rotunda.

The Costume Rooms and the Royal Salons. Are you interested in Fall styles in dress? Would you like to see the best thoughts of Worth, Corne, King, Sara Mayer, Francis and other designers known around the world? They are here, and our formal Exposition of Fall Styles is all but ready for announcement.

The stocks as a whole, especially the new dress fabrics, silks, laces, neckwear, jewelry and art goods, are an inexhaustible source of interest and information.

The decorations for the Dewey celebration are in course of preparation, and will be found worthy of a store that has made a reputation for such things.

Shoes If in one thing more than all others lack of complete uncompromising perfection will not stand, that one thing is shoes. They must look as if they fitted, feel as if they fitted, be fashionable and wear thoroughly. Our shoes answer "prepared" to every test. Two stores—one of unusual values for regular prices; one of unusual prices for regular values on the Fifth Floor:

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.35
Patent leather; laced, with welted soles; full round English toes, and all the ear-marks of good shoemaking.

Women's $3 Shoes for $1.65
Black kidskin; lace and button; stout welted and medium flexible sewed soles; none less than $2.50 value; mostly staple lines with a size out here and there.

Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.25
Tan and black, calfskin; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½; with heels, sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50. Strong and good looking.

On the Main Floor:

Women's Shoes, $3 a Pair.
Thirty styles in unlimited range of sizes. Every style new. Every value far ahead of price.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $3.90
Latest fashions; welted soles.

Men's Enamelled Kid Shoes, $5
Look as well as patent leather; feel as well as softest kidskin.

Men's Insured Shoes, $3.50
Tan or black boarded calfskin; uppers guaranteed to last a year.

A Formal Exhibition of Upholsteries and Decorative Fabrics

This is a third floor showing, of importance to every one who has the slightest interest in the artistic appearance of a home. It is an object lesson in decorative possibilities. It is the result of the raking over of the markets of the whole world for the best of its hangings, upholsteries and draperies.

Every facility we possess,—and they are many and great;—every power we can control, all the experience and judgment of life-trained experts in our service, have been called upon to produce this result. We present to the attention of our public a collection of decorative fabrics rarely gathered under one roof.

Experts in the development and beautifying of interiors will appreciate this showing, but equally so will that other class of experts, which includes almost every woman who ever had a home to manage, or a room to make pleasant. Trained tastes and instinctive tastes will alike be gratified, so the thin purse with the plump one.

For those whose appreciation of interior decoration lies chiefly in the enjoyment of it after it is prepared, we are equipped and ready to solve all problems, effect all details and arrive at prompt and satisfactory results. We will accept all duties of decoration presented to us, from the scheme for a window to that for an entire house.

The stock from which we draw is comprehensive and vast. It includes, among all the staple goods in the newest modifications, thousands of novelties and new fancies in

Curtains of Lace, Net, Cloth and Silk
Furniture Coverings of all Characters
Drapery Materials in Cotton, Silk and Wool
Wall Papers and Hangings of Silk, Wood and Cloth
Parquetry Floors, Grill Work, Tapestries, Stained Glass

Tailor-made Costumes Late September is a time of busy shopping. That's one reason our store of tailor-made costumes is crowded always. But the chief reason is this: As much better as are this season's suits than those of former years, that much better are Wanamaker suits than the average suits of this season. And that much cheaper, too. Read, but you must see to judge:

$10—Homespun in Oxford mixtures; fly-front jackets, taffeta lined; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$15—Cheviot serge; fly-front jackets; habit-back skirts, entire suit silk lined.
$19—Homespun; tight-fitting, double-breasted jackets, silk lined; habit-back skirts, lined with Mercerized satin.
And so forth, up to $115. An especial value for $22.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

A Neckwear Novelty and Some Laces A new stock-and-bow. White taffeta stock of novel shape, trimmed with colored taffeta bands. Bow-knot of color with white diamond-pointed ends, four of them banded to look like six. 95c. each.

Applique ornaments: Renaissance, Duchesse, Cluny, Duchesse-and-Point; black, white, or black-and-white. Butterflies, floral sprays, bow-knots; new and beautiful.
Broadway.

Unmatched Dinner Set Values

There have been three weeks of unexampled chinaware selling here. We were prepared with stocks of such magnitude that the quick, generous response with which our announcements met occasioned absolutely no flurry nor delay. All customers easily found the wares they sought, and doubtless felt well repaid for their coming. The fourth week begins to-day, and many lines, through recent reinforcements, are in sufficiently large supply to meet that strong demand warranted by values such as these:

At $5—A complete porcelain dinner set; neat underglaze decoration; value $7.
At $10—A complete porcelain dinner set, with fine flower decorations and gilt; value $15.
At $30—French china dinner sets; reduced from $40.
At $13.50—A fine Austrian china dinner set; flower decorations; gilded handles; easily worth $20.
At $22.50—French china dinner set; reduced from $35.
At $40—French china dinner sets; reduced from $60.

And the Elegantly Decorated Plates.

Thousands and thousands of these exquisitely decorated plates have been sold here during the past few weeks. There still remain large quantities that will pass from our hands to yours within the next few days. Prices are as low as one-third actual value—none higher than half prices. Fresh, perfect, beautiful goods, too. Some of the offerings are:

25c. each—Austrian and French china; some with a beautiful flower border and heavily gold stippled edge. Some festoon shape with wreaths of flowers and gold trimmed; numerous styles, and values in the lot up to 60c. each.
$1 each—French china; in a variety of handsome decorations; many of these would be cheap at $2.
50c. each—Full sized Dinner Plates of Austrian china; beautifully decorated in colored bands with flowers and gold; also festooned Plates in Austrian china; flowers and gold decorations; with gold rosette in centre; values up to $1.25.
$1.50 each—Still richer plates, all in French china and values up to $3 each.

Dewey Souvenirs Many Sorts at 5c. to $1.75 The hundreds of thousands of strangers here during the big celebration will seek souvenirs of the glorious event. Maybe this collection contains the trinket they have in mind, or "something just as good":

Dewey Scarf Pins, made from steel of the "Maine," 5c. and 10c.
Bronze Medals, 15c.
Gilt and Enamel Badges, 75c.
Silver Plated Coffee Spoons, 10c.; with gilt bowls, 15c. each.
Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, 75c.; with gilt bowls, $1 each.
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, $1.35 and $1.50; with gilt bowls, $1.60 and $1.75.
Tenth Street Aisle.

The Wanamaker Oil Heater An absolutely odorless oil heater, light, compact, durable. One gallon of oil will burn ten hours and heat a room full fifteen feet square. Strong handle attached. $4.75.

A full lot of gas heaters.

Black Dress Goods

To attain such extensive variety without the use of varied color, requires positive genius in design. Cut velvet chenille, silk, jet and spangles double the possibilities of handsome weaves already rich in new and beautiful effects. Crepons—more popular than ever—Mohairs, Granite Cloths, Serges, Camel's-hair Cloths and Poplins in *patterns never seen before, and to be seen now only here.* High-grade stuffs made thread-by-thread, in short lengths only. As many new ideas within this list as if it glowed with every color change:

Velvet Chenille Crepon, $6.
Velvet Chenille Crepe Cloth, $4.75.
Velvet Chenille striped silk-and-wool Matelesse, $4 and $4.50.
Velvet Chenille figured silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille figured Granite, $3.50, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille striped Crepon, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille striped silk-and-wool Velour, $4.
Velvet Chenille figured Paquin Serge, $3.50.
Velvet Chenille Crepon striped Cords, $2.75 to $3.50.
Velvet Chenille figured silk Crepon striped Venetian, $3.50.
Velvet Chenille figured Novelty, $5.25, $5.50.
Silk-and-wool Velvet Dot Velour, $5.
Velvet Chenille striped Venetian, $3.50.
Silk Crepon striped and spangled Venetian, $4.50.
Silk-and-wool spangled Velour, $5.
Silk-and-wool Paris Cords, $3 to $5.
Silk-and-wool Crepon, wool Chenille figured, $4.
Silk Crepon striped Venetian, $3.25.
Silk-and-wool figured and striped Taffetas, $2.50 and $3.50.
Beaded jet silk Crepon striped Suiting, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Crepon striped Curl Novelty, $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepons, $1.25 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepes, $2 to $3.50.
Astrakhan figured Camel's-hair, $3.
Astrakhan striped Camel's-hair, $2.50.
Silk Crepon striped Granites, $3.

And among the more staple class of black stuffs are these:

Venetian Cloths, $1.25 to $3.
Cachemire de India, $1.25 to $2.50.
Camel's-hair Cloths, $1.25 to $2.50.
Camel's-hair Cheviot, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Cheviots, 50c. to $2.50. Armure Suiting, $1 to $1.50.
Satin Soliel, $1, $1.25. Corkscrew, $1.50 to $2.50.
Biaritz, $1 to $2. Coating Serges, 75c. to $1.25.
Whipcords, $1 to $2.25. Granites, 55c. to $1.50.
Prunella, $1 to $2. Surah Serges, 75c. to $1.
Poplins, 75c. to $1.50. Storm Serges, 50c. to $1.50.
Mohair Crepons, 75c. to $2.75.
Paquin Serges, 75c and $1.

Couches Seventy styles of easeful, broad, attractive couches of best possible construction, and quality guaranteed. A choice among two hundred kinds of coverings, besides those already on our samples. Box couches, especially, in a resourceful assortment. Some soiled a bit, and for that reason reduced a third in price. Couches that can't be duplicated, marked for immediate delivery — because we must have room—at these decapitated prices:

$11.50, was $17—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$11.50, was $17—Tufted couch; fancy velour cover.
$13, was $19—Denim covered Divan.
$16, was $23—Box couch with self-opening spring; denim covered.
$16, was $24—Tufted couch; tapestry cover.
$18, was $26—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$20, was $28—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$20, was $30—Tufted couch with tapestry cover.
$30, was $45—English reading couch; embossed velvet cover.
$40, was $57—Parlor divan; Morris velour cover.
Fourth floor.

Men's and Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas Fine and cheap. Fresh goods—many unpacked only on Saturday. Two offerings of especially good values—interesting alike to men and women:

At $1.50—They would be fairly priced at $2.25; all silk with natural wood handles; close-rolling; case and tassel to match. 300 only at $1.50.
At $2.50—This is a collection in which values run up to $5. Not one in the lot worth less than $3.50. Pure silk numerous elegant handles—horn, pearl, natural wood, all with sterling trimmings; also some set with pretty colored stones. And some, too, that are gold-plated; a few in imitation gun metal.
And the Dewey Umbrella at $3.75. A splendid quality of silk with sterling trimmed handles and tassels of blue and yellow.
Main Aisle.

Another Screen Offering The lot offered a few days ago were snapped up almost in a jiffy. The various lots that go on sale to-day are likely to meet the same cordial reception. Some prices, new and old:

$1.85—4-fold, 5 ft. high; gold embroidered; were $2.75.
$3—Superior all-cloth, gold embroidered; 5½ ft. high; 4-fold; were $4.50.
$3.75—Gold and floss embroidered; 5½ ft. high; 4-fold, were $5.
$5—Fine grade gold and floss embroidered, 5½ ft. high; 4-fold; were $9.
Also a lot of slightly imperfect screens at half prices.
Basement.

Black Silk Waists in Newest Styles They'll be no less popular than last year, judging from the manner in which these recent comers are received. All of rich, crisp, lustrous taffetas, elegantly made and trimmed, and very effective—especially when worn with the new jaunty tailor-made suits. An excellent quality for only $5, and a splendid garment for $10. Various good styles at prices between.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing Made to Order There is no reason for our made-to-measure clothing to be less perfect than that of the exclusive tailors. There is every reason for it to be less expensive. Business suits, neat, stylish, with that air of attractive unobtrusiveness that marks the man of taste. Good fitting, shapely, long-wearing. Prices like these:

Fancy cheviot suitings, made into single or double-breasted sack-coat suits, $20 and $25.
A large assortment of cheviot trouserings "made-up" for $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Eiderdown and Canton Flannel Eiderdown flannels are well named—the warmth of wool, the lightness of down. For sacques, house gowns, petticoats, children's dresses they are the final triumph. Here in 34 pretty colorings, in six exemplary qualities. And Canton flannels, unbleached, with firm twilled backs,—a quality of which we sell 75,000 yards a year. Prices have advanced—that is, all but ours:

10c. Canton Flannel for 6¼c. a yard.
25-inch Plain Elderdown, 25c. a yard.
36-inch Plain Elderdown, 50c. and 65c. a yard.
36-inch Ripple Elderdown, 55c. and 70c. a yard.
36-inch Plain Double-faced Elderdown, 75c. a yard.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons—Half Prices 18,000 were offered a little while ago. Only a few hundred remain to represent them. The moral—delay will mean disappointment. Sheer white lawn, clean, strong, durable, in every kind of apron for service or for ornament. Regular prices reduced half way:

35c. aprons, 18c. each. 75c. aprons, 35c. each.
Broadway.

About Books Three Great Useful and Timely Works While the offerings below concern more particularly the youthful, they are besides works of much value to their elders as books of reference. Well-known authoritative works, containing a vast fund of information, that are now placed within reach of everyone through these remarkably easy prices:

The New National Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge. Covering the Arts, Sciences, History, Biography, Geology, Ethnology, Architecture, Philology, Literature, Discovery, Trade, General Statistics and Practical Knowledge. Besides containing the substance of all other Encyclopedias. Tells of many things not found in any other work—such, for instance, as: "The America's Cup," "Baltic Canal," "Baseball," "The Boers," "Horseless Carriages," "Coney Island," "National Debt," "Electric Fishes," "Atlanta Exposition," "Life-saving Service," "Nansen the Explorer," "Max Nordau," "Attorney General Olney," "Pensions," "Color Photography," "Railroad Speed," "Roentgen," "Transvaal," "Ian Maclaren," "Statistics of Population," "Biographical Dictionary," "Gazetteer of the U. S.," etc. Good paper, four quarto volumes, over 3,000 pages, numerous illustrations, colored maps and charts. Cloth binding, former price, $16; our special price, $4.

Household Atlas of the World—New maps, showing each State and Territory in the United States, Provinces of Canada, the Continents and their subdivisions. The results of recent exploration, changes in political boundaries and latest extensions of railroads are shown with accuracy and clearness. The Klondike District, new Towns in the Yukon Valley, route of the Trans-Siberian Railway, latest boundary dispute in South America, the "farthest north" of Arctic exploration. 192 pages, size 12x14½ in.; substantially bound; 38 double page maps; 77 single page maps; 33 pages of descriptive text and 4 pages of colored diagrams. Price, $1.

A History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day—The most popular history of the United States. Embracing an account of the Aborigines, the Norsemen in the New World, Discoveries by Spanish, English, French, Settlements, War of Revolution, Civil War to end of Cleveland's Second Administration. 2 large royal 8vo. volumes. Over 850 pages. Bound in half Russia. $2.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Dollar Silk for 55c.

It's a strong, solid weave of Taffeta, in nineteen patterns and shades. As silk prices are ordinarily fixed, it's a dollar-a-yard grade.

You will probably find its chief use in lining your Fall garments;—a use for which it is eminently well adapted. But many of its rich patterns will be found desirable for waists, children's dresses and trimmings.

Cutlery The stocks hold nothing but thoroughly good qualities. This, however, relates of superior grades, particularly. The gathering here of absolutely best kinds is not surpassed in assortment anywhere. Best-cheapest cutlery is Wanamaker's. This, to illustrate, but you must see the goods to properly appreciate their excellence:

Dinner and dessert knives, with handles of fine selected pearl, ferrules of sterling silver, and blades of best steel; silver plated, $13.50 doz. for dessert size, $15 doz. for dinner size. Still finer qualities at $18 to $28 doz.
Steak sets with genuine stag handles and best steel blades, some with silver ferrules, at 75c. and $1.25. Carving sets of same qualities, at $1.50.
Basement, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

DR. HILLIS ON ST. PAUL

His Conversion the Supreme Victory of the Saviour.

WORK FOR HUMAN LIBERTY

As Hero, Reformer, and Statesman the Preacher Pictures the Apostle to the Gentiles.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who returned last week from a long stay in the Adirondacks, occupied his pulpit yesterday morning and preached to a large congregation. The title of his sermon was: "What is salvation? An outlook upon the question, How Saul became Paul."

"It is a proverb," said Dr. Hillis, "that the measure of a leader's greatness is the quality of follower whose confidence he conquers. Tested by such a standard, Christ seems unique among the world's leaders. In view of their achievements for mankind, His followers stand forth an illustrious group of mortals. In their eager, passionate desire to right wrong, correct abuses, and stay the floods of vice and sin, they journey into distant provinces and darkened lands, moving forward like columns of light. Approaching the end of their career, through abandon of devotion to their Master, all save John achieve for him a violent death, some by the cross, some by the sword or the headsman's axe. But Christ won a follower greater even than those Disciples whom He transformed from feeblings into giants.

"Let us hasten to confess that His greatest victory was His conquest of Saul. Measured by any standard, Paul was one of the supreme intellects of all time. Other men have been great, as hero, or reformer, or statesman; but Paul swept all these high qualities into one personality and carried these supreme gifts up to an excellence hitherto undreamed of. Great is the company of the statesmen! But that citadel of iniquity named 'the divine right of Kings' was destroyed by Paul's words, 'The strong must bear the burden of the weak.' Great is the company of the reformers, seeking to extend the scope of personal liberty. But all liberty of thought and speech is represented in Paul's words, 'Every man shall give account of himself to God,' translated into terms of code and constitution. Great is the influence of the authors! But Paul's ode to Love as the greatest thing in the world and his thoughts upon immortality as man's inalienable right, revealed in Christ, have been more frequently quoted than all the poems and dramas. Great is the company of the martyrs! But this man who at length died by royal decree, first of all lived for his Master through a score of deaths. No clansmen have ever so loved their heroic chieftain; no pupil has ever so revered his noble master; no patriots have ever so worshipped the savior of the people, as Saul, who was of genius all compact, loved his Divine Master.

"Having confessed the splendor of that constellation of gifts named Paul, how extraordinary seems his career. When the scarred hero passed in review, the events of his life, it was one long series of thrilling adventures. This apostle, whose first plea for his Master was followed by such danger that his friends, to save him from the mob, let him down through a window by the wall, whose life was ended by Nero's headsman, passed through a career strangely tumultuous. And yet he brushed aside as nothing his stonings, his beatings, his obloquy, his shame, if only he might follow after that Divine Master who had Himself gone a way of thorns, beset by dangers and death. And what was the secret of this man's passionate enthusiasm for his Master? Fortunately, the answer is not far to seek. This hero, worn to a shadow by his extraordinary devotion, felt that he was but measuring back to Christ a service that, first of all, Christ had meted out to him.

"Far back in Paul's career there lay a tragedy. For a time that tragedy threatened to poison permanently the deepest springs of his being. He was the child of colossal pride and insatiable ambition. And when this youth entered the company of the rulers who desired to destroy the Disciples and their followers, but were themselves too cowardly to risk leadership, those crafty designers pushed young Saul forward into the place of leadership and danger. When it was too late young Saul wakened to find his hands stained with human blood. It is a singular fact that the sin into which David and Saul and Macbeth fell, carries a power chiefly reactionary. Saul was so constituted that his remorse for the slaying of Stephen brought about agony and anguish unutterable. Woe and desolation were his during that epoch when conscience made his days desolation and his nights anguish. For a while it seemed as if his sn were to lie across the years, a mark wide, and black and inexpungeable. And when at last he met his Master in the way and knew His all-forgiving, all-cleansing love, he became again the child of liberty and happiness, he passed from the uttermost of darkness and sorrow to the uttermost of light and joy.

"Henceforth Paul taxed all language to find words and pictures rich enough to convey what Christ had done for him. Paul felt that Christ had released him from the feelings of a monster. Yet when he had asked many emblems to interpret his danger and also his deliverance, Paul felt that words but half reveal and hint the debt he owed his liberator. And so what speech could not do his sufferings perchance might portray, and with joyful abandon he made love words out of terms of shame, and wrote himself down 'the slave of Christ,' 'who loved me and gave Himself for me.'

"When we behold Saul, once breathing forth destruction, become Paul, healing wounds rather than making them, and receiving blows rather than giving them, forthwith men feel that this transformation in character represents an event so extraordinary as to justify the entrance of a divine form into this earthly scene. For Saul was of massive intellect and of powerful prejudices. His was not a flexible nature, and therefore any mental change involved a tremendous shock. But suddenly he who had been incarnate hate is transformed into incarnate love and sympathy and intrepid zeal. Years later, reviewing his career, he tells us that Christ has saved him. What is this salvation of which he makes so much? A question this that has divided the whole world into schools and camps. As the word harvest includes a thousand forms of bloom and beauty, so salvation is a term so rich as to include that full excellence that Christ lends the disciple who carries two eternities in the heart."

PROTEST AGAINST BLASPHEMY.

Holy Name Societies in Brooklyn Unite in a Solemn Service.

The annual solemn protest against blasphemy by the Holy Name Societies connected with the Catholic churches of Brooklyn was made yesterday. Several of the Queens Borough churches took part in the exercises. There was no general parade, the societies in each district marching to a church selected as a rallying place by the Diocesan Union. In these churches devotional exercises were held, about 15,000 men participating. Services were held in the following churches: St. Cecelia's, Herbert and North Henry Streets; Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street; Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise Place; Visitation, Verona and Richards Streets; St. Teresa's, Classon Avenue and Sterling Place; St. Michael's, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street; Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street; Most Holy Trinity, Montrose Avenue; St. Thomas Aquinas, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue; Blessed Sacrament, Fulton Street and Euclid Avenue; St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, Long Island City.

The exercise of the protestation against blasphemy was inaugurated about three years ago. It has received the approval of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Cardinal Gibbons has commented favorably upon it.

TO CALL A NEW PASTOR.

The Choice of Harlem Presbyterian Church Probably Made.

Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Maitland Alexander last spring, will probably extend a call to the Rev. Daniel Russell of Hancock, Delaware County, N. Y. The Nominating Committee, of which William B. Reed is Chairman, at yesterday morning's service presented a communication recommending the choice of the Rev. Mr. Russell, which was read to the congregation. At a meeting of the congregation to be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, final action will be formally taken on the recommendation.

The Rev. Mr. Russell, who is twenty-six years of age, was born in Iowa. He was graduated recently from Princeton, and accepted a call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of Hancock. He has recently married, and is now, in fact, enjoying his wedding tour. Dr. Alexander resigned the pastorate to accept a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn.

DR. SCUDDER ON MARRIAGE.

The Preacher Upholds the Woman of To-day Who Is Independent in Thought and Act.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, delivered the first of a series of discourses last night on "Marriage Bells," entitled "Independent Maids; or Industrial Women of To-day." He said in part:

"The modern woman is self-reliant, and determined to be under obligation to no man for a livelihood. Every year more women enter business life. After their eighteenth year they settle down to a serious view of life, and with an independent toss of the head exclaim: 'We women have nimble fingers and active brains. Why should we not use them and earn our own living? Why be dependent on man when we are capable of getting our own bread and butter?' Their attitude is quite a contrast to that of the young miss who relies upon her fascinating power, and deliberately proposes to entrap some man and forever after lean on him for support.

"This latter policy in the last analysis has been the cause of feminine slavery the world over, and a fertile source of innumerable evils. The woman was not an industrial unit. In consequence she became dependent on man, and was used by him as a slave or a toy. This servitude is conspicuous among ruder people, and yet apparent in some civilized nations.

"The Eskimo wife is a mere drudge. The laws of Menu, which constitute the Bible of millions of Asiatics, declare that during childhood women must be slaves of their fathers, in married life the slaves of their husbands, and in widowhood the slaves of their eldest sons. In China a man can get rid of his wife if she talks too loud. Twenty years ago in England a man picked a pocket containing only 9 shillings. He was sentenced to ten years of penal servitude, but for knocking down his wife and kicking her in the face only three months at hard labor.

"Wife beating in this country is not an infrequent occurrence when a man is drunk, and a regular domestic proceeding in India when a man is sober. Along the Upper Alps one may see a woman and a donkey attached to a plow, and in Holland the wife is occasionally seen on the towpath drawing a canalboat, while her husband sits on the deck complacently smoking his pipe.

"There is no place on earth where woman is more respected and has more privileges than in America; but this emancipation is largely due to her independence, which, in turn, is mainly attributable to her ability and readiness to earn her own living. In this age women are not so anxious to marry as formerly, and if they marry they enter matrimony as equals, not as inferiors. They will not tolerate the word 'obey' in the marriage ceremony.

"The industrial woman has a vantage ground, for if her husband maltreats her she can leave him and re-enter business life. She makes a better wife, for she knows the value of a dollar. She is a busy bee, not a butterfly; a real helpmeet, not a parasite. Industrial women recognizing their independence will not take up with worthless husbands. Marriages may be fewer, but they are happier.

"A self-supporting miss when recently asked why she did not marry replied that she preferred an eight-hundred-dollar position to a six-hundred-dollar man. In recent years industrial women have rapidly multiplied, and to-day every branch of business and every profession is open to them. There are women preachers, doctors, lawyers, artists, editors, and legislators. In a Kansas town a woman was elected Mayor, and all the Aldermen were Alderwomen. The citizens put them into office as a joke, but they performed their duties with so much intelligence and fidelity that they were enthusiastically re-elected.

"America has brought forth a new type of woman. The epithet 'old maid' does not disturb her in the least. Her social life is provided for by women's clubs of all sorts. Marriage is not a necessity, but if this woman weds she makes the best of wives. There are various avenues of usefulness for single women. Clara Barton and Frances Willard, Florence Nightingale, Agnes Weston, and Mary Carpenter were 'old maids,' who, though wedded to no man, gave themselves to humanity and to God."

Next Sunday evening Mr. Scudder will speak upon "Unhappy Marriages."

SERMON FOR AMERICANS.

New Rector of Holy Trinity Church Calls Attention to the Public Attitude in a National Crisis.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, took charge of the parish Saturday and preached his first sermon at the morning service yesterday. Despite the bad weather, a large congregation was out to greet the new pastor.

Mr. Nichols brings with him from New England much of the manner and some of the characteristic looks of the men of that section. He is also somewhat ascetic in appearance. In manner he is deliberate and calm. This pervades and marks his style of preaching. He seldom rises into impassioned utterance, even when delivering himself of thoughts that come from the depths of his conviction. He resorts to few gestures to define, illustrate, or enforce his meaning, relying upon a very carefully modulated utterance. His diction, as regards words, is pure; though, with respect to manner, it is somewhat drawling and obscure. He read his sermon, but preserved very nearly the style of free impromptu delivery. He evidently pleased his audience, which gathered about him after the sermon to congratulate him, and to wish him success in his new charge.

Mr. Nichols chose his text from the Sermon on the Mount: "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets; I came not to destroy, but to fulfill," making the last two words his theme. From them he drew the thought that the thing illustrated by Jesus in His own life, and the thing most needed at this crisis in the Nation's life, as well as in the life of the parish he has come to serve, is courage—courage of a very high order. He referred, with judicious restraint to the National crisis.

"Jesus," he said, "is found to be manly, courageous, in just the test times, when we would fail to find opportunity or capacity for courage. We moderns, we Americans, are brave in time of war, brave at a fire, or before a mob, brave in a crisis—we count these to be the moments when courage is demanded. How is it in the daily and petty vexations, where the wearing quality of character is tested? We cower before them. How is it in our thinking, where character is in the forming process? We leave that to others; we fall back on the conventional. How is it in facing the deep problems that concern the Nation's life, that threaten civilization, that challenge Christianity, and manhood? Are we brave for those? Are we brave to stand for truth, to stand alone? There where it is hard, we are cowards."

Coming back to the more direct subject of his sermon, Mr. Nichols said that the present work of Christianity is to fulfill the old, the eternal, truths of religion. He illustrated this by the creeds. He said:

"The creeds have been written once for all. Their language can never be changed. We would not change them if we could. They are formulae of the Church. We would not undertake to change them any more than we would change the Excelsis or the Te Deum. But we must translate them; we must interpret them anew. This is a duty from which the Church must not shrink."

He said that the Christian Church is engaged in a great struggle for the possession of the world, and said that in this great struggle there must be "room always for all views and methods; room never for that method of thinking that demands everything or nothing. Catholic Christianity has room for all. He welcomed criticism as offering a new stimulus to Christianity.

Cornerstone of a Church Laid.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 24.—The cornerstone of the new St. Patrick's Church, which is being erected by the Catholics of this place, was laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop McDonnell. The stone was lowered into position and tapped into place with a silver trowel by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by Father McCarty. The new church will be one of the most pretentious structures on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn. It will cost, with the rectory, which is being erected alongside, and is to harmonize with the church, about $60,000. Work on the rectory is well advanced.

ZIONISTS WELCOMED BACK

Reception at Cooper Union to Delegates to the Basel Congress.

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED THERE

Prof. Gottheil Reviews Work of the Conference — Dr. Gottheil on the Movement's General Scope.

The Jews of this city who are interested in the Zionist movement gave a popular reception and welcome, at Cooper Union last night, to the returning American delegates to the third Zionist Congress, at Basel, Switzerland. There was a large gathering, which almost filled the hall, and one remarkable feature of the meeting was that, although it was protracted to a very late hour, not a dozen persons left until the last word was said.

There was perfect order, and the Jews present manifested the keenest interest in and sympathy with the movement. They applauded enthusiastically every reference to the loyalty of the Jews living in the United States, although they applauded with equal enthusiasm the motive of Zionism, which is to find a secure home for all the oppressed of the race.

The Dreyfus case was referred to several times. Mrs. Gottheil spoke of Mme. Dreyfus resting neither night nor day until her husband had been released from prison and exile, and the trial of the "martyr of Ile du Diable," as he was called, was also mentioned a number of times, and each time it created some excitement. When Dr. Gustav Gottheil spoke of the ingratitude of France toward the Jews who had fought for her, there were hisses all over the hall.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. I Bluestone, President of the New York Federation, although Rabbi Stephen S. Wise introduced the speakers. There were present only four of the delegates to the Basel Congress, as the rest were being entertained similarly in Chicago, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Those present were Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University and Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Miss Leon, and J. Angelewitz.

Both Dr. Bluestone and Rabbi Wise made brief speeches. Rabbi Wise declared that it had been said that the Zionist movement was cowardly, because the Jews who had taken part in it wanted to withdraw from their larger mission in the world. This was not true, he said; and he charged those who opposed the movement with treating too frivolously the deep problems of Judaism, which the Zionists, according to him, are trying to solve, facing their responsibilities with manliness and courage.

Prof. Gottheil reviewed the work of the Basel Congress. He said the national feeling was so strong that when one of the American delegates tried to make a suggestion for the colonization of Cyprus, his voice was drowned by a tumult of shouts, especially from the Russian delegates, who would have Palestine or nothing.

The professor said a great deal had been accomplished by the three songresces. He cited the organization of the congress itself, as typifying the centralizing of the forces and interests of Judaism, and the establishment of the Jewish Colonial Bank or Trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, in London, as furnishing the sinews of the movement. He also referred to the formation of the Sprachverein, which has for its purpose the rehabilitation of the Hebrew as a living language to be used by the Jews of the new Palestine.

Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, spoke upon the general scope and purpose of Zionism. He called the Congress of Basel the Sanhedrim of the ninetenth century.

"We have no dynastic longings," he said. "We have lived too long under the protecting flag of this Republic, [applause,] and we have learned to know what a republican form of government may be made, if properly administered. But we hope for the restoration of a nation of Jews, that the scattered fragments all over the earth are still full of sap like the cedars of Lebanon and are worthy of being formed again into a great nation." [Long applause.]

He said the Jews would not ask of Turk or Arab that property be given to them that was once theirs, but which is now in the hands of the present owners of Palestine, but that they would ask merely for the privilege of occupying the barren hills and the waste places of the country, so that they might restore the vineyards of their ancestors. They would take back to Palestine ideas of progress that would enrich the land. They would carry into it a wealth that would be an acquisition to the Ottoman Empire and make it willing to welcome their return.

Referring to the loyalty of the Jew to the country of his adoption, he said: "In 1870, when two of the ruling nations of Europe went to war, the Jews were found ready to lay down their lives for either country. Their courage and their loyalty were never questioned. They died for these countries, and their bodies are buried side by side with their Catholic and Protestant fellow-countrymen. But when the war was over a wave of anti-Semitism swept over Germany; and as to France—let me be silent." [Hisses.]

Mrs. Rifhard Gottheil, who accompanied her husband to Basel as one of the American delegates, and who organized in that city the Jewish Women's Organization, made a brief speech, narrating her experiences at the congress. She referred to Mme. Dreyfus, saying:

"If there is one woman among us who would rest neither night nor day in order that she might restore the honor of her husband so there should be other women among us who will rest neither night nor day until the oppressed Jews of the world shall have an asylum and a home." [Long applause.]

Speeches were also made by Clarence I. De Sola, head of the Canadian Zionist Federation, and N. Taylor Phillips, a member of the State Assembly.

MARK TWAIN ON THE JEW.

Pulpit Controversion of the Author's Explanation of Christian Prejudice.

In his sermon yesterday evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, the pastor, preached by request on the existing prejudice against the Jew. His text was from Romans, xi., 1: "Hath God cast away His People? God forbid!" He said, in part:

"The Jew is the miracle of history. The distinction between Hebrew and Gentile began with the call of Abraham. In this chapter which contains our text we discover that in Rome there existed a prejudice against the Jew. In that ancient city the region of the Ghetto was under the ban centuries before the time of Christ. This is a fact not always remembered. One explanation of this fact is that national prejudices were very strong in all countries. But the prejudice against the Jew had an additional explanation. Their religious life, their Sabbath keeping, their laws about food, their worship of the one invisible and purely spiritual God, all this roused the devotees of the overcrowded Pantheon to the point of derision and contempt, and oftentimes to violent persecution. Nor can it be denied that the Jew betrayed a somewhat arrogant contempt for the idolatrous and uncircumcised Gentile.

"Mark Twain has discussed this subject in a recent current magazine, and has asserted his judgment that this prejudice is not primarily explained by religious feeling, but rather by jealousy in the realm of financial enterprise. But I am sure the history of the past will prove his judgment to be wrong. While, as he truly says, this prejudice against the Jew has not all been traceable to 'fanaticism,' its beginnings are certainly rooted in religious feelings. That prejudice cannot be justified upon any principle of righteousness or humanity. The Jew has given to the world its religious heritage. Through the years, from Abraham to Christ, we find the men and women who so lifted up their souls unto God as to cherish and develop the priceless blessings of the spiritual life. This faith which they cherished has been the vital saving force in human history unto this day.

"For it immediately becomes apparent that the inevitable logic of events must be that Judaism should be the mother stock of Christianity. The philosophy of history is as manifest here as everywhere. The full flower of that which is highest and holiest in Judaism is revealed in Jesus Christ. The New Testament is enfolded in the Old, and the Old Testament is unfolded in the New. Christ came not to destroy, but to fulfill law and type and prophecy. Christ is, therefore, the hope of both Jew and Gentile.

"But I wish especially to call your attention to a statement of Mark Twain which is not correct. He says 'all religions issue Bibles against him, (the Jew,) and say the most injurious things about him, but we never hear his side.' That statement is not true of the Christian religion, nor of the Christian's Bible. Whatever historic facts may be recorded about the Jews in the New Testament, there is not one word to justify an attitude of prejudice toward him. To cherish antipathy toward a Jew is unchristian, and always has been.

"It is, therefore, a very sad commentary on the imperfection of the Christian Church when we must record the facts which mark the centuries with frightful persecutions of these people, culminating to-day in the pathetic Dreyfus case, which has so touched the heart of all the world. Perhaps the reflex influence of this extreme conduct will tend to spread abroad a demand to treat the Jew on his merits as a man among men. Surely the logic of our demands that the prejudice against a Jew shall not affect the cause of justice in the trial of Dreyfus must constrain us in all our contact with these people to recognze their refinement, their culture, their good citizenship, just as we would in our Gentile neighbors."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SCORED.

Called "Judas" of English Political Life, and His Former Condemnation of Transvaal War Recalled.

The Rev. A. E. Barnett of Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, in a prelude to his sermon last night, said:

"In the House of Commons in 1896 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said: 'A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war, and, as I have pointed out already, I believe generations would hardly be able to blot out the memory of it; and to go to war with President Krüger to enforce reforms in the internal affairs of his State, in which Secretaries of State, standing in their place, have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action which would be immoral.'

"It would be interesting to know what has happened since those words were uttered to make what would have been immoral then to be moral now. With a characteristic forgetfulness of previous opinions and expressions, Mr. Chamberlain is now prepared to 'enforce reforms' by raising regiments in Canada, mobilizing the troops on the Transvaal frontier, leasing or purchasing Delagoa Bay, the Boer's one outlet to the sea, and writing threatening dispatches, which evince a shameless disregard of the rights of a brave people over whom a shadowy 'suzeralnty' may perhaps be claimed, but 'sovereignty,' never.

"Mr. Chamberlain is the 'Judas' of English political life. This is his great chance. Hated by the Liberals, whose principles he once championed, but every one of which he has discarded since his alliance with the 'jingo,' war-at-any-price Tories, by whom he is either feared or distrusted, the apologist of the iniquitous Jameson raid, the tool of Cecil Rhodes, the arch-conspirator in the whole affair, he hopes to vault to the Premiership over the shattered débris of the Transvaal Republic, the hero of the war party, the successor of Salisbury.

"It may surprise some of you that Germany, France, or Russia does not espouse the cause of the Boers, or, at least, assure them of their moral support. But those powers would not be reluctant to see England obliged to concentrate her forces in South Africa embroiled in a race war, which might claim her attention for years, in order that they might be free to prosecute their ambitious schemes in the Orient, the great battleground of the future.

"It was when she was weakened by wasting wars elsewhere that by reckless folly England lost her American colonies, in spite of the warnings of a Burke and a Chatham. Is Mr. Chamberlain to be the North and are Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt to be the Burke and Chatham of this century?

"It may seem an unequal contest, an easy thing for millions to crush thousands, and few would hesitate to 'lay odds' on Chamberlain. So far as we can see or guess, there could be but one ending to an unjust and cowardly war. Bismarck once said: 'God is on the side of the big battalions. Is He? Ask Napoleon and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of the snowflake. Ask Cornwallis and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of poor Lexington farmers. Ask Colley and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of a rude Boer sharpshooter hiding behind a rock. Ask Dreyfus and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of a Devil's Island prisoner. The world is beginning to believe that right is might, and that nothing can be politically right that is morally wrong.

"England's colossal empire will go to pieces within the lifetime of some of us who were suckled at her breast, if she substitutes lust for gold and diamonds and territory for those high and noble qualities which alone have made her great. The opportunism of a Chamberlain is a poor exchange for the spiendid righteousness of a Gladstone in dealing with this problem. May God aver a strife that would be such a disgrace that 'generations would hardly be able to blot out the memory of it'; that would revive in every right thinking and liberty loving American those memories of 'worn-out tales of an ancient wrong,' which we hoped were obliterated by her friendliness in the late war, and would compel us to contrast her amazing supineness when Armenians were being butchered by the Turks, with her savage alacrity in claiming the right to 'enforce immoral demands' on behalf of the Uitlanders, who are ready to share the spoils and the suffrage, but not the full obligations and responsibilities of citizenship."

A PLEA FOR THE BOERS.

Dr. Meiring of Johannesburg on the Transvaal Questions.

The Rev. Dr. P. G. J. Meiring, who is the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Johannesburg, South Africa, spoke last evening, at Calvary Baptist Church, on "Transvaal Questions." Dr Meiring has just come from the Transvaal, and is in this country to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, at Washington, D. C. The keynote of Dr. Meiring's address was the present difficulty between England and the Transvaal, and he spoke with intense ardor in defense of the Boers. He paid a high tribute to the intelligence and capabilities of the Boers and dwelt upon the injustice, as he regarded it, of England's attitude toward them and of the urgency of America raising her voice of protest against this attitude. A large congregation listened to the address, and at the close of the service many pressed forward to grasp the preacher by the hand.

Dr. Meiring commenced his discourse by tracing the history of the Boer Republic. "It was in 165—" he said, "that the first Dutch settlers landed in Table Bay, South Africa. Thirty years later the Edict of Nantes was revoked in France, which drove so many of the French Huguenots out of the country. Many of the Huguenots fled to Africa and there found a home. During two centuries the Dutch and the French lived in South Africa, practically cut off from the world, and formed a people possessed of their own language, aspirations, and characteristics. That was the beginning of the Afrikander nation, or the Boers. Their country embraced what is now known as Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal."

In describing the characteristics of the Boers, Dr. Meiring said he could offer no better type than President Krüger, whom he described as a Christian gentleman of rare attainments. Speaking of the charge of cruelty sometimes brought against the Boers, he said:

"Is it not remarkable that, while the red Indian has disappeared from North America and the aborigines from Australia, the Kafir in South Africa is increasing by leaps and bounds, and is it not remarkable that in Cape Colony, where there is an Afrikander, or Dutch, party and an English party the Kafir vote should have been given to the Afrikander party?"

Tracing the subsequent history of the Boers, Dr. Meiring continued:

"England set foot in South Africa at the beginning of the century, and soon complications arose with the Boers, which made it practically impossible for some of the Afrikanders to remain under English rule. Sacrificing hearth and home, they plunged into the wilds of the north."

The preacher described at length their privations and sufferings and told how, after a conflict with the Zulus, they settled in Natal, only to have the country taken away from them by England. "From Natal," he said, 'they went to the Orange Free State, and after that country, too, was taken from them they crossed the Vaal River and formed the Transvaal Republic."

Dr. Meiring closed his address by giving the causes of the present troubles, which arose, he said, mainly as the result of the gold discoveries in the Transvaal and of the demands of the miners and others to be granted full citizenship in the Transvaal Republic while retaining their allegiance to the Queen.

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The Olympia is lessening the knots that separate the Admiral from America. When he arrives the Nation will be ready with plaudits, wreaths, banners, cheers and eloquence. We'll laud him, we'll laurel him, we'll exalt him. Harbor and city will seethe with flags, vibrate with music and blaze with illuminations. Hurrah for Dewey and all his gallant Jack Tars!

Visitors to New York:

You know Macy's. This is its 44th Autumn. Better than ever. You are as welcome as ever. The values are greater than ever. This page records a few of them—just a fraction of the stupendous whole. We undersell competition because we enjoy many well-known facilities that are peculiar to the Macy organization. Vast factory interests that eliminate in-between cost. Direct from the maker to you. That's the brilliant principle.

Imported Lace Goods.

The novelties we ask you to examine are worth coming many miles to see. We secured them by personal researches throughout the European centres. Macy-like, they'll be sold at popular prices.

Spangled Robes, with Bodices, $9.99 to $49.98.

Spangled All-over Nets, 27 in. wide. $1.29 to $8.59.

Luxeil Guipure Robes, with Bodices, $21.98 to $88.98.

Luxeil Guipure All-over Nets, $9.98.

Silk Renaissance Robes, with Bodice, $59.98.

Silk Renaissance All-over Nets, $7.29 to $10.98.

Imitation Renaissance All-over, 49c. to $1.98.

Lace Embroidered All-over, 45 in., 74c., 89c., 96c.

Plaited and Ruffled Liberty Chiffon, with lace inserting, black, white and colors, 94c. to $1.98.

Silk Cachemere Ribbon.

Very fine quality all-silk Fancy Cachemere Ribbon, 4¼ in. wide, advertised by others at 62c.; our price 49c.

Silk Underskirts.

Women's Underskirts, made of very heavy quality black and colored taffeta silk, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and two corded ruffles, $4.98.

Women's Underskirts made of very heavy quality black and colored taffeta silk, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and five corded ruffles, $6.99.

Women's Underskirts, made of very heavy quality black and colored taffeta silk, finished with umbrella-shaped ruffle and five corded ruffles, with reverse hem, $8.99.

Women's Underskirts, made of rich colored taffeta silk, finished with accordion plaited flounce trimmed with daintily pinked ruffles, $9.91.

Women's Underskirts, made of beautiful colored taffeta silk, finished with graduated accordion plaited flounce trimmed with prettily pinked ruche, $11.41.

Women's Underskirts, made of brilliant colored taffeta silk, finished with graduated accordion plaited flounce trimmed with lace inserting and ribbon, $16.41.

And there are others here—rising by easy steps up to $35.41. Unrivalled economy dominates. Most of the garments are exact copies of Parisian and Viennese creations. The replicas have the same elegance and art of the originals. The prices are half.

Dress Goods.

Storm Serge—GRAND Storm Serge—woven of the finest combed yarn in two styles of wales, thoroughly sponged and shrunk. Our guarantee with every yard. That means: if the goods spots or shrinks we'll exchange it or give back your money. We control the factory's output for this market. Black and eighteen new Autumn shades, 45 inches wide, regular 70c. grade; our price 49c.

Imported Granite, Vigoureux, Poplin, Whipcord, Armure, Jacquard and other seasonable and extremely desirable Suitings. These weaves, in the aggregate, are imposing, and as bargains they have no worthy competition. Black and every staple Fall color, 45 to 48 in. wide, worth from 75c. to $1.25; our price 49c.

Ladies' Cloth—nothing better for many uses—entire suits, separate skirts, waists or children's dresses—black and twenty right shades—52 in. wide, sold promiscuously at 65c. and 75c.; our price 49c.

Zibeline Plaids—you'll enjoy the bold criss-crossing; you'll appreciate the crisp, fine silky fibre. The mill that made them gave us a monopoly. The same goods cannot be secured elsewhere. The absence of competition does not affect the price unpleasantly; 45 in. wide; worth $1.00; our price 89c.

Golf and Bicycle Suitings, expressly manufactured for rough-and-ready knockabout uses, 56 in. wide, worth $1.50; our price 98c.

Homespun, Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, extra heavy weight, for tailor costumes and separate skirts, all the good gray and other Scotch mixtures, 54 to 58 in. wide, $1.49, $1.24 and 98c.

Shetland Plaids, eleven pronounced patterns, in the strongest, clearest, charming-est color combination you ever saw, 45 in. wide; at $1.24.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of camel's hair, "dip" front double-breasted coat, fronts faced with peau de soie, velvet collar, lined with black taffeta silk; demi-habit skirt, side fasteners, tailor stitched, lined with percaline, at $13.99.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of gray camel's-hair cassimere, gentlemanly fly-front coat, habit skirt; entire suit lined throughout with black taffeta silk, at $18.67.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of men's London suitings, new model coat with velvet collar, habit skirt with lapped seams, entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk, at $29.74.

Furniture—Annex.

$38.00 Parlor Suit at $24.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany veneered inlaid backs, circular frames, inlaid panels, seats upholstered in satin damask; your choice of several colors, worth $38.00; our price, $24.99.

Dining Tables, solid oak, 42x36 in. top heavy turned legs, may be extended to six feet, at $3.99.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, cane seats, high heavy braced back, at 69c.

Women's Desks, solid oak, two drawers, French legs, brass trimmings, $3.49.

Music Cabinet, handsomely decorated, mahogany-finished, double doors, patented interior chest of drawers, $12.34.

Parlor Rockers, extra large size, mahogany-finished, high back, full arms, highly-polished wood seats, $2.99.

Corner Chairs, highly-polished, mahogano-finished, seats upholstered in remnants of satin damask, $2.74.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible velour cushions, in your choice of a variety of colors, worth $6.75; at $4.99.

Domestic Utilities.

Forethoughtful housewives will give heed to this little list. It enumerates a few of the things that may be needed when visitors come. The crowds the celebration will bring impelled us to provide liberally of these utilities; and the prices are correspondingly small.

Divans, full size, all-spring edge, upholstered in denim, your choice of colors; they make comfortable beds or couches; $6.00 value, at $4.74.

Mattresses, made of mixed hair, free from all vegetable substance, covered with A. C. A. ticking, full size, $7.96; single size, $4.99.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 18x25 in., weight 3 pounds, 49c.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 20x28 in., remarkably cheap at 79c.

Folding Canvas Cots, full size, good, strong, heavy frames, 79c.

Folding Upholstered Cots, with head rest, easy to fold and set aside, 79c.

Folding Carpet Camp Chairs, with backs, good, strong, heavy frames, 49c.

Canvas Folding Stools, strong, serviceable frames, 15c.

Artistic "Dewey" Plates.

If you want a souvenir of the nation's greeting to the nation's hero we invite you to examine our collection of China Plates designed especially for that purpose. They are decorated with portraits of the intrepid Admiral and pictures of the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Baltimore, Raleigh and Petrel, embellished with various emblems significant of naval warfare.

Some at 49c. Some at $1.23.
Some at 69c. Some at $1.49.
Some at 99c. Some at $1.87.

They are the productions of our own China Decorating Shops on the premises. Visitors may witness the interesting and novel process by applying at the China department for admittance.

Martha Washington Plates.

Copies of this celebrated Plate—the copy is authentic—guaranteed historically correct; our price, $1.97.

China Plates of the American Poets: among them you will find fine Plates with medallions of Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Holmes, 47c.

The art display includes Vases, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Jars and other useful ornamental articles, decorated with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Franklin and other Americans of enduring fame. The prices? Wonders of cheapness.

Queen's Yacht Cup.

Exact reproductions of the Yacht Cup, made in ornate Hungarian Faience, same size of the original, $5.87; smaller size $2.87.

Souvenir Plates, graced with pictures of the Columbia and Shamrock; special sale, 99c.

China Dinner Sets.

Our assortment of decorated China Dinner Sets was never more complete. We are showing the latest Haviland, Carlsbad, English and domestic styles.

Over fifty different effects in open stock patterns. Single pieces sold at set prices.

English and domestic Decorated Dinner Sets, $5.87 to $19.89.

Carlsbad Decorated China Dinner Sets, $11.87 to $48.48.

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, $16.87 to $394.21.

ASSAULTED BY COLLECTORS.

Woman May Die from Blows of Furniture Firm's Employes.

Coroner Bausch yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of three collectors employed by a furniture house. He would not give out the names of the men last night, as they had not been arrested, but he said they were charged with asaulting Mrs. Alice Muller, wife of John Muller, a furrier living at 116 University Place.

The Mullers, who formerly lived on the east side, bought $97 worth of furniture from the firm. Some dispute arose over the installment payments, and last Friday the collectors, three in number, tried to remove the furniture from 116 University Place. Mr. Muller and his wife tried to keep the collectors out, and it is alleged that the latter serious assaulted Mrs. Muller.

The woman's condition grew so serious yesterday that the Coroner was called in and he took her statement. He says she is likely to die. The furniture was not removed.

LAWYER DIES IN THE STREET.

John A. McGown of Newark, N. J., Fell in a Fatal Fit on Park Row.

A man who, from papers found in his possession, the police believe to be John A. McGown, a lawyer with an office in the Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., fell in a fit at the corner of Park Row and Ann Street at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman Herman Shultz summoned an ambulance, but when it arrived from Hudson Street Hospital the man was dead. The body was removed to the Morgue.

McGown was about forty years old, and was born in Scotland. He was a lawyer's clerk in Paisley, and went to Newark about eight years ago. He entered the lawyer's office there as a clerk and was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for a time and then with Frances W. Knowles formed the firm of Knowles & McGown.

The firm dissolved after a time. McGown became dissipated and lost his own practice. He then worked for other lawyers. He was considered particularly bright and shrewd, and was called in frequently to aid in complicated cases. His wife left him two years ago and entered action for divorce, but this was discontinued.

200 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—The District of Aidin, in Asia Minor, was visited by an earthquake on Sept. 20, and according to the latest advices over 200 persons perished.

The chief cities of the Vilayet, or Province, of Aidin are Smyrna, its capital; Maneesa, and Aidin. The City of Aidin is about eighty miles southeast of Smyrna. It is the residence of a Pasha, and has a flourishing trade in grain, carpets, figs, opium, and sponges.

BOOKS FOR ARMY POSTS.

Work of the Church Periodical Club—Helped Puerto Ricans.

The Church Periodical Club, which has always done more or less in the way of providing reading matter for the soldiers, has been doubly energetic since the late war with Spain. The club has recently received a special call for more books in Puerto Rico. The wife of one of the army officers stationed on the island visited the rooms of the society here recently and told of the need in that line and of the good done by the reading matter already sent. It reached Puerto Rico in the Spring, and was made the nucleus of a circulating library for the English-speaking residents, who paid small dues, and in that way made the books do double service, for a little fund was raised which was used to help the needy Puerto Ricans.

The condition of the people since the hurricane, the army officer's wife says, has not been exaggerated in the report. The Puerto Ricans, with all their losses, she says, are cheerful, apparently unconcerned, over their disasters, and quite content to begin life again with the little they have left.

Books for the circulating library may be sent to the Church Periodical Club, Church Missions building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, whence they will be forwarded by Government transports.

The most pressing appeal for reading matter has come to the club from Yellowstone Park. There the Government soldiers by the end of October are shut entirely away from the outer world by the heavy snows on the mountains. They need good reading matter of all kinds, and it must be sent immediately. The simplest way is to send it by mail, and if directed to Mrs. W. E. Wilder, Fort Yellowstone, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, she will have it forwarded by Government wagons to the inner posts if it reaches her before the middle of October, when the snows begin to fall. Mrs. Wilder is the wife of an army officer now in the Philippines.

Mystery in This Man's Death.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station are engaged in clearing up the mystery which surrounds the death, apparently by assault, of an unidentified man who was found unconscious from the effects of a fracture of the skull, early yesterday morning, in front of 432 West Forty-ninth Street. The man breathed his last in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. He was about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, of fair complexion, and with gray hair and mustache. He wore a black sack coat and waistcoat, gray trousers, and black derby hat. A woman who lives in one of the houses in the neighborhood, says she saw two men quarreling in the street. One of them struck the other and the latter fell to the pavement. His companion then made off.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Patriotism and golf have been well blended for the coming Dewey Day celebrations by the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island. Unlike most clubs which have abandoned all competitions for those days, the Harbor Hill committee has prepared a most elaborate programme and the patriotic ring attached to the trophies ought to call forth spirited contests. Two of the prizes are known as the Dewey and Olympia Prizes. These are both for women, the former to go to the one making the lowest net score, while the latter will be competed for at match play by those who turn in the best eight net scores.

The other cups are known as the Boston, Raleigh, Baltimore, Concord, Petrel, and McCulloch Prizes, each of the warships that took part in the memorable Manila battle being thus honored by a special contest on the golf links. The Concord Prize will be for a mixed foursome match. All of the events are open to women as well as to men, and the popularity already attracted by this unique scheme insures a large and enthusiastic field of competitors.

***

The Knickerbocker Field Club of Flushing, which opened its new links a few days ago, has been very successful thus far in its weekly games. The women will have a chance this week to play for a silver trophy, and a series of matches will be in progress most of the week.

***

During the week the final rounds in the mixed foursome tournament started on Saturday at the Arsdsley Club will be played. The handicap of sixteen strokes which Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, the Arsdsley champion, had to allow her opponent, Miss Cornelia Clarkson, in the final round for the club handicap, proved too great a burden, and Miss Clarkson won the prize, after a close match, although Mrs. Cochrane did the course in ninety-eight strokes.

***

The women members of the Montclair Golf Club will have two extra competitions during this month, and the first part of October. Mrs. Paul Wilcox has offered a handsome putter for a putting contest to be played for on Oct. 7 and 14, and Mrs. S. Pickman has given a silver pin for a medal play match during the present week. Those who make the eight leading scores will continue at match play on Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

***

A golf club, to be known as the Cranford Golf Club, has recently been organized at Cranford, N. J. The club has secured land sufficient for an eighteen-hole course, within five minutes' walk of the New Jersey Central Railroad station at Cranford. The organizers of the club look forward to making it one of the most successful clubs in the State, because of its situation and great accessibility. At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors the following committees were appointed:

Greens Committee—J. Irving Crane, Chairman; H. N. Fiske, Edward Everett, H. A. Humphrey, W. W. Buckley, and C. B. Weathered.

House Committee—F. W. Hunter, Chairman; H. S. Sanderson, E. V. De Forest, L. L. Coudert, E. G. Woodling, W. C. Major, and W. B. Fox.

Finance Committee—Thomas A. Sperry, Chairman; J. E. Miller, L. A. Madden, and H. N. Fiske.

The sum of $2,000 has already been subscribed toward laying out the new links, and John Duncan Dunn, the professional, will assist in laying out the course. It is expected to open the new links next year.

***

A junior cup tournament for sons of the members was recently held at the Morris County Club. It was limited to boys under sixteen years of age, and the prize was won by Robert H. B. Frelinghuysen, son of the club's President. Young Frelinghuysen at first tied with Albert Macy, and then won the play-off.

***

Several prizes have recently been offered for the present season at the Hillandale Golf Club of Stamford, Conn. Arthur Cabot has given a prize for a women's contest on Oct. 7, and Miss May Tweed has given another one for the fair golfers on Oct. 14. On the latter day the men will also play for a cup given by Mrs. E. L. Scofield. Dr. T. V. Ketcham is Captain of the club team.

***

Duncan Edwards has offered a cup at the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, to be played for on Oct. 14 under the one-club conditions. Competitors may select any one club in their bag to play with, but only one can be used, and a very good stipulation is that all scores must be handed in.

***

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., whose women's tournaments have always been one of the Fall attractions on local links, has selected Wednesday, Oct. 18, as the date for the open event this year. The contests will be open to all women golfers, and there will be prizes for handicap medal play competitions, match play rounds, besides driving and approaching events.

***

As the United States Golf Association has taken no action toward postponing the international team match on Oct. 7 between Canada and the United States, it will in all probability go on as announced. The date is the same upon which the third of the cup defender yacht races will be sailed, and the contest is to take place at Morris County. Said a member of the latter club on Saturday:

"It is unfortunate that the dates conflict, for many golfers are anxious to see the Canadian team, but the interest in the yacht races is so great that I fear the interest due to the international golf exhibition cannot all be given. Should the Columbia and Shamrock each win one race, it is a question whether the Canadian golfers would even appear on the links upon the day when the exciting third race would be held."

Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the Golf Association, said he had heard no talk of postponing the golf match.

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At a recent meeting of the Cliff Haven Golf Club the following officers were elected: President—James E. Sullivan; Vice President—Arthur R. Ryan; Secretary—Miss Jennie Naughton, and Treasurer—Lucerna Lyon. It was decided to continue the series of games started at the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain during the Summer.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.

Annie Murphy, fifty-five years old, of 410 Water Street, fell from a shed in the rear of the house at 63 Monroe Street yesterday afternoon and fractured her skull. She was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where she died soon after. The woman was employed as a day servant by Mrs. Krupp, who lives on the second floor of the house. Yesterday the Murphy woman was hanging out carpets when the bolt to which was attached the clothes line drew apart. The woman had hold of the line, and in attempting to keep it from falling into the yard she was pulled off the shed.

Brooklyn Goethe Celebration.

Arrangements for the celebration by the German Americans of Brooklyn of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe were completed yesterday. The celebration will be held next Sunday afternoon in Prospect Park. Mr. George Von Skal, managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, will deliver an address at the flower garden, and a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band and a chorus of 1,200 voices will follow in the music pavilion. Mayor Van Wyck and other prominent city officials have been invited to attend.

Notorious Criminal Pardoned.

A cablegram received in this city from Manchester, England, announces the release from prison there on Friday of Daniel F. Dougherty, alias "Big Dock," the notorious American bank robber and murderer. In a quarrel most likely over the division of plunder in England on Dec. 21, 1887, Dougherty killed an American confederate named Graham. He was convicted of the murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment at Manchester. His pardon was secured on account of his ill-health.

A New Bicycle Record to Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Charles Mock of the Century Road Club of New York established a new bicycle record for the trip between New York and Albany. He rode the distance in 11 hours and 49 minutes. The previous record was 15 hours 10 minutes.

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THE ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

With the campaign in Ohio has begun the first serious discussion of the policy of the Administration before the public. It is noteworthy that the only point in which there is any interest shown is the policy in the Philippines.

This is not because the Democrats in that State have not tried to raise other issues. They have. They have given all the emphasis they could to the currency and to the question of trusts. But the former as yet falls flat, and as to the latter, their platform is so vague and the connection of their candidate with the thing that he professes to denounce is so close and so notorious, that the opposition is necessarily perfunctory and a little ridiculous. As to the Philippines, the case is different. There are signs of a strong popular feeling on both sides, and on both sides the speakers manifest more earnestness than is common in political campaigns at this stage of an Administration's career.

Yet it must be recognized that it is more a matter of feeling than of opinion or conviction. If the utterances of the opposing speakers and platforms are analyzed, the real issue is not easy to detect. They amount pretty nearly to this, that the Democrats insist that the Administration should have established order and self-government in the Philippines without the use of so much force, and the Republicans insist that no more force has been used than was necessary. It is true that the Democrats talk of the outrage on the principles of liberty that the Government has committed and the Republicans have a great deal to say about the want of patriotism of the Democrats in not standing by the flag and the army. But, on the one hand, the Democrats will not commit themselves to the notion that the army should be totally withdrawn and the islands surrendered to AGUINALDO, and on the other the Republicans protest that the army is being employed only to make possible the greatest measure of freedom and self-government consistent with order and peace. On the one side and on the other there is the usual more or less forced emphasis, and adjectives and epithets, the common missiles of party warfare, are flung back and forth with more profusion than precision—Gov. ROOSEVELT, we regret to say, is particularly prodigal of these—but of clear-cut distinction between the opposing propositions there is very little.

If we try to deduce from this discussion what is likely to be the attitude of each party in Congress when it meets, and the effect that will be produced on the action of Congress, with whom it will rest to modify and direct the President's course, the result is not definite. There is no distinct sign of what the Democrats will have to propose. The most probable outcome is that the majority will present some general declaration that the insurrection in the Philippines must be put down in order that the governments of the various islands can be organized to assure the people the greatest possible liberty consistent with justice and the security of life and property. The end to be obtained will be emphasized a little more than it would have been but for the opposition, and that end will probably be pursued with more earnestness, but the means will not be abandoned or materially changed, and the Democrats will be very shy of insisting that they shall be. There is at present, so far as we can see, not the slightest evidence that the policy of the Government can be made an important issue before the people either this Fall or at the elections of next year. There is not shown any sufficiently definite difference of opinion as to the object to be attained to warrant the inference that the people will, on this issue, seek a change in their agents.

PROCEED, MR. MOSS.

Mr. Moss calls the attention of those that have criticised him for not summoning Mr. PLATT to the witness stand to the fact that the inquiry is not closed.

If this has any meaning at all, it is that it is the intention of the committee to summon Mr. PLATT. The intimation is on the same lines with a number of others that have been given out by the counsel of the committee. His promises, express and implied, have been many, varied, and impressive. They have mostly remained in a state of arrested vitality. Nothing has come of them.

A few days ago Mr. Moss intimated that he had done with the investigation of the Ramapo matter. The public were disappointed and indignant. He now declares that they were mistaken in taking him at his word and that he is going on. In naming Mr. PLATT he recognizes the real demand of public sentiment that he go to the root of the business.

He must know, however, that it will do him no good to call the Senator unless he is prepared to examine him in a very different manner and with a very different purpose from that shown in the examination of other witnesses connected with the Senator and his party. If no more is to be got from the boss of the Republican Party than was sought from his son and from his son's partner, neither the efficiency of the inquiry nor the reputation of the committee or of its counsel will be advanced.

Mr. Moss also intimates that the committee will call Mr. TRACY as soon as he lands in this city. The same considerations apply to him. He is an important witness. If Mr. Moss will use his opportunities for all that they are worth with these two men, he will disarm criticism and vindicate his own and the committee's character. But he must act as well as talk. If he does not, the more he talks the more crushing will be his failure to act.

HAVANA'S RENAISSANCE.

The Spaniard who chances to read the report of Brig. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Havana, and Military Governor of the City of Havana, covering the history of the occupation by the United States up to June 30, and a brief supplementary report prepared Sept. 15, ought to be deeply impressed. If he is at all impressible, he will be mortified to realize the Spanish incapacity to retain the affection and respect of the Cubans by the adoption long ago of a policy that would have developed the wealth and importance of the island, commanded the confidence and loyal support of its people, and made it what it begins to promise to be, a gem of order and healthfulness and commercial value.

DEWEY'S victory at Manila and the decisive Santiago campaign gain something in our estimation as we look over this book of 300 pages. There is very little of soldier-glory in it. It is simply the businesslike statement of the effort of a faithful and attentive military officer. The city had been abandoned by a Government that had neglected it, robbed its people, allowed the poor to starve and the sick to die; the task assumed was to extend the blessings of good order, healthful conditions, absence of extortion and persecution, and the chance to prosper.

When Governor General CASTELLANOS left the palace on Jan. 1 and Gen. BROOKE took command, his residence was the only public building that had not been looted, even hospitals and asylums having been stripped. Private houses were plundered of furniture, gas and water fixtures, tanks, bathtubs, and other property. Government had been paralyzed. Havana was bankrupt. The physical condition of the city was frightful. Starvation and death were common; the starving were not fed and the dead from accident lay for hours on the streets. Neglect of such sanitary precautions as are observed in all civilized cities and the presence of many unacclimated Spanish troops had run the death rate up to portentous figures. The impulsive Cubans, exulting in the expulsion of the Spanish troops, taunting their late antagonists, indulging in processions, outcries, fireworks, and menaces, had to be restrained while plans were adopted for the general welfare.

What these plans were, how they were carried out, and what are the results cannot be adequately told here. Gen. LUDLOW tersely describes the present situation in the phrase, "In Havana the rule of law is practically complete." The rural districts are "as quiet and orderly as the interior of New England." The people, impulsive, excitable, quick to take offense and prompt to lose self-control, not only contribute to make order possible, but they have done so in such a willing spirit that Gen. LUDLOW admits that without this co-operation it would have been impossible to attain the improved moral, political, economical, and commercial conditions reported.

It was no light task, this assigned to the Military Governor, to provide a police force, to relieve the sick and starving, to care for the American troops that they should not die like flies, to organize a City Government on an economical and honest basis, and to undertake that sanitation of Havana that Spain had neglected for hundreds of years. All these things were undertaken with great success. There are still many problems to be solved, but it certainly has been shown that greater cleanliness was possible and that it is a matter of vital importance to the city. Gen. LUDLOW'S report shows that the death rate in June, July, and August was below the average for those months in nine years, including seven normal years and the two dreadful war years of 1897 and 1898. To systematic cleaning of streets, vaults, the harbor, and to the incessant battle by broom and disinfecting spray and the discouragement of filth and filthy customs are attributed the unmatched yellow fever statistics. Not only has the death rate been lower than the average for nine years in each month; the probability is that the total of deaths for the calendar year will be but half that for 1898, which was 162—the lowest since 1890, although the death rate in 1898 from all diseases was prodigious—the deaths from all causes being 21,235, as compared with 7,400 in 1895. The deaths from yellow fever in eight months were but 19.

We have from time to time noticed a disposition on the part of newspaper critics to refer to Gen. LUDLOW'S administration as lacking in sympathy, in practicability, in permanent advantage for the Cubans. His report absolves him from the charge of lack of sympathy, for he repeatedly acknowledges his anxiety to adapt his rule of reasonable and necessary reform to the good-will of the people, without whose appreciation and help he could have accomplished little. And it is one indication of his human interest in the Cubans that he asks for better school facilities for the bright, docile Cuban children, out of 18,000 of whom in Havana there is room in the public schools for but 5,000.

The condition of Havana is no longer "frightful." There is little or no starvation; death is less frequent; the city is clean and will be cleaner; there is peace and willing observance of law; public spirit is being aroused; the people are being educated to bear a larger share of burdens and responsibilities. Gen. LUDLOW has done a good citizen's share in this improved condition of things, and we have no hesitation in believing that the Nation feels the thanks that we venture to offer him for his admirable work.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS can congratulate himself on the influence attributed to him in the control of his party in his State. Its principles, its policies, its methods, and to a great extent its composition have been radically changed, and the change is openly recognized as due to him.

Whether it is a change of which he can be proud is a matter of opinion, to some extent a matter of taste. There was a time when the traditions of equal rights in party management in the Bay State were firmly and fondly held and faithfully observed. Democracy there was in the simplest and most logical sense democratic. Free discussion, orderly procedure, fair voting in the caucuses, the full opportunity of all members of the party to take part in its councils at proper times and in such manner as to secure a true expression of the party will, without secret manipulation, these were the ancient and honored customs and principles of Massachusetts Democracy. Apparently they are so no longer.

The convention that met last week was the precise counterpart in many ways of the famous "snap" convention of the Democracy of New York that cost the party here so dear. It was contrived and run in the same manner and for a like purpose. Its object was to choose the delegates to the National Convention of next year, which has not even been called yet, to choose them to suit the purposes of the men who now control the machinery and who might not be able to do so at the time when it is customary and proper to select delegates, and to avoid for them any inconvenience that might arise from such inability. These facts were obvious enough on the face of the proceedings. They have been made more so by the resignation of one of the more important candidates who makes these facts the avowed basis of his action. Nothing more opposed to the essential principles and spirit of democracy has ever occurred in the history of our politics. It is the more noteworthy because the professed purpose of the party and the party leader is to promote equality, liberty, and justice in the affairs of the Nation. It is a queer idea of expediency, to say nothing of decency and sincerity, that thus pollutes party action at its source and stamps all its motives with untrustworthiness.

THE TROUBLE IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

For two years the Austro-Hungarian Empire has entertained the world with a series of internal strifes that have found expression in the cable news of the day rather disproportionate to their true significance or vitality. It has been said that the dual empire was on the point of dissolution; that it was only held together by the general feeling of indulgence that the varied nationalities that go to make up the empire maintained toward their common sovereign, the Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH. The breaking of all bonds has been prognosticated at his death. The nationalities that would then arise have even been defined with a certain preciseness—there would be a confederation of States, a German kingdom to become part of the German Empire, and a Slav kingdom with Russian proclivities.

To the foreigner the problem has become fascinating and an infinite source of speculation. But only to the foreigner. To the intelligent Hungarian or Austrian or Bohemian the disputes over the Ausgleich, the revolt of the German Radicals, the sugar taxes, the religious contentions, and the Socialist demonstrations have nothing in common with the question of dual sovereignty which is vested in his Royal and Imperial Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH, King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is simply in a stage of transition. Its heterogeneous elements of race, politics, commerce, industry, and social life seem like opposing forces that crave independence. This is not the case. Each is striving for supremacy, it is true. But it is a struggle that tends to wear itself out. An exchange of ideas takes place simultaneously with the exchange of blows. The effect is a broadening of the public mind, a comprehension by one faction of the rights and aspirations of another. And now, when the Government organs both of Budapest and Vienna are assuring the people that they are on the threshold of tranquillity, comes the news of the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. Foreign commentators at once assume that the last state of the strife is worse than the first.

However, it cannot be that the official communiqués that have recently been published in the capitals of Hungary and Austria are wrong. At no time since the Ausgleich expired have circumstances been more inviting to a renewal of the agreement. Count VON THUN, with his colleagues, has withdrawn in order to lessen the friction that has been caused through the administration of government by decrees. His successor will doubtless at once convoke the Parliament. The Deputies will then have a chance to show whether, in their enforced vacation, they have learned things concerning the Hungarians whereof they were previously ignorant. We believe that they have learned these things. At any rate, they will have no desire to prolong the period of government by decrees, which has become so obnoxious to all parties, but which must continue unless the Parliamentary dead-lock be broken.

But whether the stage of transition be passed this Autumn or next, one fact remains. The dual sovereignty is now upon firmer footing than it has been for two years. The natural state of unrest that was arising over the question of succession has subsided. In a few short months, the heir presumptive, Archduke FRANCIS FERDINAND, has given evidence of his many excellent qualities to Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians. In a surprisingly short time he has become a popular favorite. This fact alone should tend to hasten the day of just understanding between the parts of the empire.

WICKED ZACH. TAYLOR.

Thus the effort to prove that it is unsafe politically in the United States to oppose a wicked war of aggression, or that no man in the midst of the American people can afford, when a gun has been fired, to stand by his convictions of what is right and humane and just—this effort appears to be a trifle lame. And how creditable it would be to the American people if history could be shown to prove the contention!—Springfield Republican.

These are the conclusions reached by an esteemed but anxious opponent of the "war of criminal aggression" in the Philippines, after reading a scrap or two of political history touched upon in THE NEW YORK TIMES. For the contribution to our imperfect sketch of the career of LUTHER SEVERANCE, a Representative from Maine who would have limited the area of the United States if he could have had his way, but who was sent to Hawaii to lay the foundations for territorial expansion in the Pacific, we are grateful.

But why does our contemporary, in dwelling upon other and less important matters, come so very slowly to the point that means so much? It seems to know that in 1848 the party of SEVERANCE nominated for President Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, the most distinguished hero of the Mexican war available. The Republican says "it didn't need to," but we are under the impression that the fact that he led in the fight that SEVERANCE disapproved of did not diminish his chances of election. At all events, he was a leader in the war denounced by SEVERANCE as unjust and unnecessary, and the other fellow was beaten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What's this from Chicago? That city is envious of New York's success in the abolition of unnecessary street noises and has determined to pass and enforce statutes similar to those through which we have attained to a state of refreshing calm. Well, well, well! It's an old adage that home news comes from afar, and here is proof that the adage is true. But how about the news? Does distance lend veracity as certainly as it lends enchantment? If it does, here is news that should be an eager borrower. The streets of New York may or may not be quieter than those of Chicago, but if they are, the nerves of the Chicagoans must be in a terrible condition of constant shatter.

—Two Norwegian sailors, recently rescued from an open boat and brought into Charleston, S. C., did not hesitate to confess that to escape death from starvation they and a third sailor had drawn lots to determine which of the three should provide a dreadful sustenance to the other two. Such tragedies of the sea are among the tales of every forecastle, and the surviving participants in them are rarely or never regarded as criminals either afloat or ashore. In this case, however, the Norwegian Vice Consul has brought a charge of murder against the men, and it is said that they will be sent to Norway for trial as soon as they have sufficiently recovered from their sufferings to travel in safety. It is difficult to believe that they are in much danger from the law. Even if the plea of self-preservation should be deemed inadequate, that of temporary insanity can probably be brought forward with truth and effect. Cannibalism, in circumstances like those under which these sailors resorted to it, is a misfortune much more than a crime, and that view has prevailed in court and out of it time and again.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ancient town of Lexington, Mass., is already making preparations for an elaborate celebration it is intended to have April 19, 1900, of the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle there.

* * *

There is a lemon grove of 1,000 acres in San Diego County, Cal., and it is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun in 1890, when 170 acres were planted, and it has been annually added to, until it has reached its present size.

* * *

An ice man in St. Louis, who lost his right eye by an accident two months ago, was married a few days since, and his fellow-workmen, desirous of giving him something that should combine beauty with utility, made up a fund and with it purchased a glass eye as a wedding present to him.

* * *

A San Francisco photographer, who bought a camera of a stranger, became somewhat suspicious, and tested the instrument by taking four pictures of the man. Subsequently it was ascertained that the camera had been stolen, and the pictures made easy the apprehension of the accused person.

* * *

The Democrats and the Republicans of the First District of Maine are both to hold conventions in Portland on Thursday, Sept. 28, to nominate candidates for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Thomas B. Reed. The Governor has ordered the election to be held on Monday, Nov. 6.

* * *

It is rumored in Massachusetts that an effort will be made in the Republican State Convention to carry through a resolution favoring the repeal of the limited high-license law. The Worcester Spy is of the opinion that, if tried, it will meet with the same chilly reception that its proponents complained of last year.

* * *

The manufacture of water gas is to be discontinued in Boston within a few months, and coal gas will be substituted. There has been a steady increase in the city in the last six years of the number of deaths, accidental and suicidal, from the water gas, and it is believed by the health authorities that for each death caused by this means there are one hundred persons suffering more or less from the same gas issuing from defective pipes and fixtures.

* * *

The French-American Historical Society has just been formed in Boston, whose object is declared to be to promote the careful and systematic study of the history of the United States, and especially to bring forth in its true light the part which belongs to the French race in the evolution and formation of the American people. The charter members number about fifty persons of French origin from many parts of this country.

* * *

"Men change their skies, but not their hearts." Prof. David F. Houston of the University of Texas lately wrote from Austin to old friends in Spartanburg, S. C., where he used to be Superintendent of Public Schools: "Texas has treated me extremely well, and I have no intention of deserting her colors; but still I sometimes wish I might make my permanent home in the Piedmont. I sometimes get a trifle sick for a sight of rivers with plenty of water in them, for grass green pretty much the year through, for trees that are really trees, and for the mountains and mountain air."

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 17th inst. under the caption "It Will Work Both Ways," you take exception to the expressed ideas of Gov. Stone relative to the methods that could be best applied by Congress to rehabilitate our merchant marine. Allow me, as one of the sufferers by its degeneracy, and with a knowledge based upon a seafaring experience of thirty-five years, to answer the queries contained in your article.

To the first of these: "But if we can sell a better article of every other kind at lower price, why can we not sell to our merchants freight at a lower cost?" I would reply, that the foreign insurance companies discriminate not only against our ships, but also the cargoes carried therein, by charging a higher rate on both, and as business is not based on patriotism, the shipper will naturally patronize the vessel on which he gets the lowest rates.

To your second query, asking if the ingenuity of our mechanics falls down before the task of building ships, I will not refer you back to the days when our clippers excelled anything of their kind afloat, but to the more modern constructions, both steam and sailing vessels, produced from the yards of the Cramps, Harlan & Hollingsworth, John Roach, the Union Iron Works, the Baltimore Iron Works, Arthur Sewall, the Newport News Company, &c., the output of whose yards is the guarantee of the ability of our designers and mechanics to build anything requisite in the line of vessels, but the mechanic must, forsooth, lie idle, because capital, under existing laws, realizes its inability to compete with its foreign subsidized competitors. Remember the Collins Line and the struggle for supremacy between it and the Cunard Line. The latter won owing to the assistance rendered it by the British Government, while the niggardly policy of our Government swept our flag from the seas.

Relative to your third query, that since we ask the world to buy of us, because we can sell as good things for less price, why should we not be guided by the same motive in buying ships or the service of ships? I would state that conditions being equal we can and would sell you a ship, or the service of one, as cheap as any builder or owner in the world, but as long as the British Lloyds demand that as a prerequisite to classification under their register a ship must be built under the supervision of one of their agents, and that agent discriminates against a ship built in any country but their own, by compelling them to put in far more material and labor than is required by one of their home builders for equal rating; as the Lloyds are the recognized gods of the seas, and everything pertaining to matters marine, I ask how in the name of common sense can you expect our shipowners to build at home while such conditions exist? And in conclusion you ask why we should take money from the Treasury to enable shipowners to make a profit on the carriage of wheat, since we do not do so to enable the farmer to raise his wheat cheaper. The assertion that the Government does not aid the farmer is not true. There are vast sums expended annually for the development of our agricultural resources, and no one grudges the money thus expended, since their ever-increasing development has amply repaid us for the expenditure, and this would apply equally to our merchant marine, although there is no comparison between the two, since the farmer is not handicapped by the subsidized foreign competitors, as our shipowners are.

As a seafaring man, I honor Great Britain for one thing—i. e., she thoroughly appreciates the value of maritime supremacy and would lose everything she possesses to retain her proud position as mistress of the seas. Maritime supremacy with her takes precedence and her seamen are honored and esteemed, whereas, with us, matters marine were a last consideration, if any, and might have remained so for an indefinite period had the value of the ships not been proved by the inadequacy of the supply when they were needed for the National defense.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pleasure to observe that THE TIMES aims to champion right and justice. The working of the minds that aim to control events in naval circles at Washington have failed to make their impress in the public mind.

From the start the people have had a comprehensive understanding of the men who were in the fight at Santiago, and of those who were not there. The Brooklyn was the objective point, and not only received, but gave the hard knocks. Schley was not inside the conning tower, but was on a raised platform where he could observe every movement of the enemy.

Every energy of the Spanish fleet was directed against the Brooklyn, and Schley was in command, and was equal to every emergency, while his superior officer was nine miles away and did not return until after the close of the fight.

In making his report to the commanding officer Schley claimed nothing for himself, but modestly said: "I congratulate you on the great victory; there is enough glory for all." The commanding officer at once wired to Washington: "I present you with a great victory." Grant in making a report never mentioned himself, but gave credit to the men who did the fighting. When the name of Schley was proposed for promotion his superior officer, when asked for an opinion, replied: "You can do as you please, but after his reprehensible conduct I cannot recommend." Nevertheless a Republican Senate gave Schley the promotion, and over that of his former superior officer. Notwithstanding the "reprehensible conduct" of Schley, he has been named for command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and notwithstanding the protest of the Republican delegation in Congress based on the ground of the position not being worthy of the Rear Admiral, he at once called on the President and said: "I am a sailor, and stand ready to obey orders."

From the start Schley has conducted himself in a manly manner, and has won the love and respect of his countrymen, and although the Navy Department has not seen fit to select him as a representative of his Government at the Dewey reception, no one will ever enjoy the gratitude of the American people more than Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

D. O.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

MUSIC IN THE THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the liberal policy of your paper permits of the discussion of various topics, and as one with a grievance has often to express it through the medium of the press, in order to bring said grievance to the notice of the person against whom it is directed, I wish to rebel against the entr'acte music played at some of our leading houses.

For instance, I had occasion one evening last week to attend the performance of "The King's Musketeer," at Daly's Theatre. On referring to the musical programme, I found that it contained not a single well-known selection, but found the five or six pieces braced, and all "composed by the leader expressly for 'The King's Musketeer.'" This was naturally a disappointment to one who invariably makes it a point to remain inside the theatre when he thinks the selections warrant it, but I concluded to sit through them, however, thinking there might be a surprise in store. But no. They were as dull and monotonous as could be. The leader or composer had his theme, and around it had written a gavotte, two-step, &c. Now, from a musical standpoint this may have all been very pretty, but I'd like to know if the average theatre-goer would not rather hear something popular, or even classical, as long as it was reminiscent.

You will agree with me that the theatre in question is not, as to appointments and surroundings, the most cheerful looking, neither is the current attraction any too lively, and as we get enough "incidental" music all through the action of the play, let us have something to vary the three hours' monotony.

A. MARKS.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

CASES OF DREYFUS AND CARTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, a correspondent attempts to draw a parallel between the cases of Capts. Dreyfus and Carter, and the argument he presents, while no doubt logical to his own mind, is hardly substantiated by an analysis of the facts as they really exist. Will you therefore kindly permit me to encroach upon the space of your valued paper to the extent of replying briefly to this champion of Capt. Carter?

The whole world knows the history of the Dreyfus case; how its central figure has suffered cruelly, unjustly, and inexcusably because of the bigoted hatred of his race, and because, further, he happened to be the most available man to use for a scapegoat for the morally rotten and politically corrupt French Army. Persecuted, unjustly accused and condemned, his spirit and health broken by his long and lonely exile, his name and honor smirched with the awful charge of traitor, this innocent man has borne all patiently and quietly, exhibiting to the world an example of true martyrdom.

Take the other case, that of Capt. Carter: Here is a man into whose hands was put a most responsible and important piece of work; with unlimited money and opportunities to spend it at his command. The temptation to personal aggrandizement was too great for him to resist, and he betrays his trust and steals the money of his Government. He is detected and is given a fair and impartial trial before a court-martial composed of some of the most reputable officers in our army, and is found guilty. But the sentence imposed upon him is never executed. Capt. Carter has too much influence at Washington to fear the punishment that was justly his due, and would have been carried out without delay in the case of any man whom the Administration did not deem it to its interest to protect. The case has dragged along for something over a year and the guilty officer has all the time been in the enjoyment of his rank and pay, while his superiors have been playing at battledoor and shuttlecock with the papers in the case, probably with the vain hope of deceiving the public and finally permitting the matter to sink into oblivion after its freshness is worn from the public mind. Now comes a distinguished lawyer, who would have the verdict of the court-martial set aside because he concludes Capt. Carter is innocent. Is it the custom, may I ask, for a lawyer to claim anything else for his client than innocence, no matter what the charge may be or how reputable the lawyer? The country expects something more conclusive than the statement of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh before it will acquit Capt. Carter of the charge of which he has been found guilty on more than ample evidence. Would an innocent man use the Statute of Limitations to shield himself against such a grave charge as embezzlement? No, indeed; rather he would court the most searching inquiry that his innocence might be firmly and justly established.

There is no analogy between the Dreyfus and Carter cases. On the one hand is a martyr who holds the sympathy of the world; on the other hand is a dishonest man, saved from degradation and disgrace only by the strong political influence which has been brought to bear in his behalf.

HARRY LUTHER SEARS.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

To Stop Street-Car Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been recently called to the large number of passengers injured, either slightly or fatally, every day, who ride on the "cable railroads" in this city. It has occurred to me that a remedy might be operative that would be conducive to reducing this list of accidents very materially, and which I would suggest.

My suggestion would be this: That a substantial reward be offered by the Metropolitan Company to the conductors, say, payable semi-annually; such reward to be given to only those conductors who reported the smallest percentage of accidents during those periods. Now, with such reward in view, it certainly would act as an incentive to the employes to use every precaution to prevent accidents in the handling of passengers getting on and off of their respective cars. Such reward to be filed with the Superintendent of the road at stated periods. It is evident to those who have studied this question that a goodly percentage of the accidents are due to lack of care and due diligence on the part of the conductors and motormen in stopping and starting their cars.

Of course, in many cases they are caused by undue haste on the part of the passenger in alighting from the car. Whatever the cause may be, I believe if the above system was adopted by the managers of the cable company it would not only reduce the accidents daily recorded and save the company many expensive lawsuits and damages, but would inure equally to the benefit and advantage of the passenger and employes.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899. W. W. C.

Philadelphia and Protection.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES treats with good natured sarcasm the sturdy effort Philadelphia is now making through its Export Exposition to cultivate international trade at the same time it holds its place as the citadel of protection. But there is no longer pertinency in this jeering. Philadelphia manufacturers have outlived protectionism. Has not THE TIMES observed the establishment here of the Commercial Museum for the education of our merchants and manufacturers in what all the rest of the world has to sell and desires to buy? Has it no knowledge of the deepening of our water approaches, the lengthening of our piers, and broadening of our wharves? What other city in America can match our Bourse? What other city can compete with us in shipbuilding?

We can assure our esteemed New York contemporary that this material show of enlarging facilities for trade is not gone forward without commensurate and coincident advancement in the popular desire for unshackled commercial intercourse. Philadelphia manufacturers know that they can take care of themselves, and have no need of tariff assistance. Philadelphia merchants never had such need. The Export Exposition furnishes the last impressive proof that Philadelphia will from this time forth try to keep the place she has already won as the foremost encourager of uncrippled trade. The home market no longer suffices her.

Damming Niagara.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

Congressman Corliss's suggestion to Secretary of War Root regarding the proposed dam in Niagara River, has aroused any amount of discussion among vesselmen along the river front. Some express the belief voiced by the Congressman that even a slight damming of the waters at the foot of Lake Erie would act beneficially upon the depths of water in the channel. However, the majority, possibly, are inclined to ridicule the idea that a dam below Buffalo will in any way influence the depth of the water at the Lime Kiln crossing, for instance. The discussion waxed warm in Capt. Thomas Adams's office. "Yes," said the skeptical vesselman, "I know what they will do before they get through. And that is, put Buffalo half under water. First we know, we'll have plenty of water all right; pretty near enough to sail over Buffalo, perhaps, by the time the water is raised a foot in the Detroit River."

East Tennessee Iron.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is of the opinion that there is undoubtedly some speculation in iron, but it thinks that at the bottom there is a substantial basis for the increase in price. It does not look for any drop. In fact, the demand is unprecedented. Even old scrap iron is being used up wherever it can be obtained. We may remark again that it will be something wonderful if the East Tennessee Valley does not feel an impetus in the development of its mineral interests if this demand keeps up.

NUGGETS.

Not Disposed to Detain Him.

"Look here, m' friend! I want you to understand I'm a walkin' delegate."

Manager—Good! Shall be delighted to see you walk.—Brooklyn Life.

Will Tell His Part in It.

"That man over there has met Dewey."

"Is he an interesting talker?"

"Well, he can tell you everything he said to Dewey."—Chicago Record.

Disputed.

Mrs. Wiggles—I saw the strangest thing this morning on Highland Avenue!

Mr. Wiggles—No, you didn't. When I was down in Union Square this afternoon I saw a stranger.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Their Error.

"I have no sympathy wid a strike," said Meandering Mike.

"But you don't blame folks fur not workin'," protested Plodding Pete.

"Ye can't strike unless ye've got a job, kin ye? Dey had no business goin' to work in the first place."—Washington Star.

RAZZER JIM.

J. B. Naylor in Ohio State Journal.

I's a tough an' common nigger, an' my name is Razzer Jim;
An' I hasn't no religion, an' I specks my chance is slim
Ob scroogin' into heaben—speshly sence I up an' lied
'Bout de fight at Santerago an' de way Jack Macy died.
W'at! You wants to hear de story? Well, dar ain't a heap to tell—
'Cept we wrasseled fo' Ol' Glory, in de hottes' kin' ob hell!
It was seben ccane eleben—an' de craps was loaded, too—
An' we done a sight ob shootin' fo' de ol' Red, White an' Blue!
But de story? Well, I'll tell you. Down in Georgy, years ago,
Me an' Jack was kids togedder—whar de watermillions grow.
I was jes' a pickaninny—fat an' ragged, full ob fun;
He, a starchy little 'ristocrat—a rich man's only son.
But it didn't make no diff'rence 'bout de clo'es upon our backs,
We was frien's from start to finish—I's a gibbin' you de facks.
An' our daddies had been playmates—one de marster, one de slabe;
His is in de legislacher—mine's a sleepin' in de grabe.
Well, we growed up fas' as saplin's—tough an' limberlike an' slim;
I had heaps ob lub fo' Jacky, he had heaps ob lub fo' Jim.
I was still a coon—a nigger—jes' a common ignor'nt fool;
Jacky wasn't ten poun's bigger—but he'd read in books at school,
An' could make de smartes' teacher come to time an' toe de scratch—
But he wa'n't nor good kerplunkin' in a watermillion patch.
W'y, I knowed whar eb'ry million in the county could be foun',
An' each rooster's halleluyer fo' a dozen miles aroun'!
So we hunted, fished an' frollcked up an' down de big bayou,
All de sunny days ob Summer—in our long dugout canoe.
Jacky used to read to me from books, I used to sing to him;
An' de white trash called us, "Macy's twins—dat on'ry Jack an' Jim!"
Say! I can't bear to talk erbout dem times—an' dat's a fack;
It brings a lump up in my froat—but not de ol' days back—
An' makes me t'ink ob how we said good-bye an' parted, w'en
We woke up one said mornin' an' diskibbered we was men.
My folks hadn't no book knowledge—an' dey libed from han' to mouf,
His folks started him to college, so he lef' de Sunny Souf
An' went Norf; an' I was lonesome—an' I couldn't work n'r play,
But jes' moped aroun' an' worried kaze dey'd sent my pard erway.
Den at las' I got so moony dat I t'ought dat I 'ld die;
So I packed my ragged duds an' tole my mammy a good-bye,
An' I hoofed it Norf—an', say! Good folks, de troof jes' beats de ban'—
But in less'n six mont's after dat I was a reg'lar army man.
Well, I often t'ought ob Jacky—wondered w'at he was erbout,
But I didn't see de kid no mo' till de Cuban war broke out.
Den one day at Santerago, I was standin' in de line
W'en an officer come ridin' pas', a lookin' spruce an' fine;
An' I clapped my peepers on him, an' I bellered, "Jacky! Jack!"
Say! I clean fo'got my trainin'—deed an' double dat's a fack!
But he rode on down de line an' neber eben said a word;
An' I watched him turn de corner—an' I t'ought he hadn't heard.
Purty soon we all broke ranks; an' I jes' hustled after him,
Hollerin' "Jacky! Jacky Macy! Don't yer reckergnize ol' Jim?"
Den he reined his prancin' nag in, an' he drawed his sissef fo—a.
An' he said, "I's Cap'n Macy, I am pleased to let you know!
Won't you stan' aside, good feller, you's a makin' mos' too free.
I don't soshiate wid niggers—all coons looks erlike to me!
An' I can't imagine, hardly"—an' he curled his lip an' swore—
"W't you blacks is doin' down here; dis is jes' a white man's war!"
Say! He broke my heart—but den I didn't mean to let him know,
So I drawed myse'f up dis way, an' I said re'l hard an' slow:
"I salutes you, Cap'n Macy! I's de roughes', toughes' limb
In de bloomin' reg'lar army—an' dey calls me Razzer Jim!
'N' if it wasn't fo' yo' shoulder straps, I'd tap you on de beak
An' shut yo' eyes so tight dey wouldn't open fo' a week!"
Den I turned aroun' an' walked erway, an' lef' him in de lurch;
An' he set a starin' at me, like de clock-face on a church.
De nex' mornin', bright an' early, we got in de hottes' fight
Dat de ol' Nick eber heard ob—an' we kep' it up till night;
An' dem Spaniards was a shellin' us, from up dar on de hill—
An' many a Yankee trooper swallered down a Spanish pill.
W'y, dem Mauser balls was flyin' thicker'n bumblebees in June;
An' de air was full ob smoke—you couldn't see de sun at noon.
Well, I stood dar loadin'—shootin', till de sweat dripped from my nose;
An' I t'ought I'd starve to deaf—I'd no to-backer in my clo'es!
All to once I seen a feller come a tearin' down de slope,
Bellerin' like a calf a chokin' an' a bawlin' fo' mo' rope.
An' I knowed him in a minute—but my God! I staggered back,
An' I t'ought I was a dreamin'. Was dat pale-faced coward Jack?
Was dat my ol' comrade, Jacky, dat I'd played wid many a day,
Dat was leabin' his comman'—an' skeered to deaf an' runnin' erway?
An' he hurt me mo' dat minute—dat's de solemn troof, I know,
Dan w'en he 'fused to reckergnize me in de camp de night befo'!
I jes' dropped my gun an' grabbed him by de arm an' whirled him 'roun';
But his shaky legs dey wilted—an' he sunk upon de groun'.
Den I stooped an' jerked him to his feet, an' took him by de han'
An' hollered: "Jack, fo' God's sake, hurry back to yo' comman'!"
But his white lips only whispered: "Let me go, Jim—let me go!
I has got de skeer upon me—an' I cannot face de foe!
I don't keer fo' fame n'r glory"—an' he panted hard fo' bref—
Dar's no one to tell de story—let me go—I's skeered to deaf!"
Den an awful t'ing it happened—but I specks was fo' de bes'—
One ob dem dar Mauser bullets foun' a home in Jacky's breas'!
So I laid him on de grass dar. Den I jes' picked up my gun—
An' I fit on like a demon, till de battle it was won.
W'en dey foun' him in de ebenin', w'y de Colonel sighed an' said:
"Dar's a bullet in his breas', boys; Cap'n Macy's wid de dead.
He was som-w'at wild an' reckless; but his soul is safe, I know,
Fo' he died fo' flag an' country—an' his face was to de foe!"
I was wounded in de battle; so I crossed de billers' foam
An' I went to see my mammy an' Jack's ol' folks down at home.
Well, 'twas den I seared my conscience pas' redemption, fo' I lied
An' tole his gray-haired parents how he led de charge an' died.
An' his weepin' mammy hel' my han' an' murmured sof' an' low:
"It's easy now to gib him up—his face was to de foe!"
Oh! I

SHIPS BOMBARD A TOWN

Four Vessels Shell Filipinos at Olangapo, on Subig Bay.

A KRUPP CANNON DESTROYED

The Enemy's Sixteen-Centimeter Gun Blown Up with Guncotton—Marines Force Insurgents to Flee.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, and the gunboats Concord and Zafiro, with marines and bluejackets from the cruiser Baltimore, left Cavite Sept. 18, and, as already cabled, proceeded to Subig Bay to destroy an insurgent cannon there.

Owing to the bad weather the operation was postponed until yesterday, when the warships for three hours bombarded the town of Olangapo and the intrenchments where the gun was situated.

Men from the Charleston, Concord, and Zafiro were then landed under a heavy insurgent fire, proceeding to the cannon, which was utterly destroyed by guncotton, and then returning to the warships.

The Americans had one man wounded during the engagement.

While waiting in Subig Bay for better weather the Americans descried Filipino reinforcements moving toward Olangapo. At 6:40 o'clock A. M. yesterday the Monterey began the advance upon the town, which was about three miles east of the monitor's anchorage. The Charleston, Concord, and Zafiro followed.

At 7:25 o'clock the Monterey opened fire with her secondary and main batteries, the Charleston and Concord joining immediately. At 7:38 the insurgent cannon answered, the first shot passing close to the Monterey's smokestack. The gun was fired twice only.

The American bombarding then became general. At 9:30 o'clock the Monterey advanced to a range of 600 yards, using her main battery. Two hundred and fifty men were landed about 800 yards east of the cannon at 11 o'clock, under a severe shore Mauser fire. The men from the Charleston were the first to reach the beach, but the Concord's men were the first at the gun. The cannon was found to be a sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun, presumably obtained from the Spaniards.

Meanwhile the warships continued to shell the shelving beach on the east and west side to silence the insurgent fire upon the sailors from the trenches skirting the beach.

Gunner Olsen exploded fifty rounds of guncotton, in three discharges, in the cannon, which had suffered from the fire of the warships.

The Americans then returned to the boats, the firing inland being kept up to protect the embarkation. The Concord's men were the last to leave the shore, and the warships were reached at 12:50 o'clock P. M.

Cadet Brinser, with the Concord's launch, armed with a Gatling, did excellent work on the left of the landing party. Capt. Myers of the marines captured a muzzleloading field piece. Lieut. McDonald was in command of the landing party, and the movement was splendidly executed and controlled.

The numbers of the Filipinos there could not be ascertained and no dead were seen.

The Monterey fired for four hours—twenty-one shots from her ten-inch guns and seventeen from her twelve-inch guns.

The town, which was riddled with shells, took fire at several points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Allen of the navy received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Watson to-day, giving a brief account of the engagement at Subig Bay. It is dated the 24th inst., at Manila, and says:

"Mandora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalaklan Point, Subig Bay; exchanged shot with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord, and Zafiro, with a detachment of marines and sailors from the Baltimore, to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position 25d; after bombardment, landing party carried intrenchments, dispossessed enemy, and destroyed a sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun. Casualties, William Shepherd, apprentice, second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Haffke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration.

"Insurgent fire heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed."

The important feature of the engagement is the fact which is disclosed that the insurgents have been able to obtain Krupp guns. It was known at the time of the outbreak of the insurgents against the Americans that the artillery of the insurgents consisted of a few obsolete guns captured from the Spaniards.

Acting Secretary Allen says that it is evident the navy at Manila does not intend to allow any fort to be erected by the insurgents which can be reached by the ships, and he is convinced that the squadron under Rear Admiral Watson will be able to keep the shores guarded and repeat the lesson of yesterday if the insurgents are found to be operating on the coast.

SAYS OTIS IS A FAILURE.

A Boston Divine Asserts the General's Rule Is Objectionable and His Orders Are Obnoxious.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Peter McQueen of Boston arrived here to-day. Dr. McQueen was given a nine months' vacation by his congregation that he might visit the Philippines and inquire into the condition of the people. He arrived in San Francisco from Manila Sept. 1. Regarding the conditions in the Philippines he said:

"Gen. Otis has set himself up as a dictator, and his tyrannical rule is objectionable alike to Americans and Filipinos. He has attempted to assume the powers of a military and civil Governorship, and his failure in both so far has proved that he is unable to fill either position.

"It would require the greatest genius America can produce to take acceptably the burdens of either the military or the civil rule. While Otis has absolute power to change the abominable laws of Spain, he has not done so, except in as far as he has slightly modified some of the least important ones. On the other hand, he has enforced some of Weyler's worst edicts, and these are even more obnoxious to the Americans than to the natives.

"Long time residents of Manila have told me that taxes were never so heavy under the Spanish as they are now. He has petty, old fogy methods, and tries too much to look after details which he should leave to his subordinates.

"In all his campaigns Otis has favored Gen. MacArthur as against Gen. Lawton. On one occasion when Lawton could have caught Aguinaldo he was not able to do it because the best horses had been given to MacArthur and Lawton was supplied with frail Filipino ponies not strong enough to carry his men. Some of his staff were obliged to walk, and thus the pursuit was retarded and the native chieftain escaped. This was when Lawton went to San Isidro.

"Otis imprisoned 500 Filipinos in the dungeons at Cavite, and 250 of these died for lack of proper care.

"The sooner the Government removes Gen. Otis and places a competent man in his place, the sooner will peace in the Philippines be insured."

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Sept. 24, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last report: Dysentery, acute—Aug. 24, at Jolo, Henry Baamler, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Sept. 17, Isaac E. Rambo, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Sept. 21, John Le Claire, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; Sept. 22, Martin Johnson, Company D, Third Infantry; Sept. 23, Benjamin Tollofson, Company B, Third Infantry. Colitis, chronic, at Jolo—Frank E. Armstrong, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, drowned accidentally at Bacoled, Negros; Sept. 12, Sergt. Frederick Sinnes, band, Sixth Infantry, pneumonia; Sept. 16, John Nolan, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, diarrhoea, chronic; Sept. 17, Louis E. Corbett, Company D, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; William H. Casey, Company G, Fourth Infantry, appendicitis; Sept. 18, Thomas Holladay, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, paralysis, ascending; Sept. 20, Shubell A. Snow, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry OTIS.

LAWTON REFUSES A SWORD.

Asks a Fort Wayne Grand Army Post Not to Present Him with One.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Major Gen. Lawton has written a letter asking Zion S. Bass Post, G. A. R., of this city, to drop a plan it had set under way to purchase him a sword. Gen. Lawton is a member of the post, hence its especial desire to honor him, but in answer to a member who asked him some particulars about his early life he writes:

"I beg to assure you that your good opinion and good wishes are all that I desire, and I trust that my friends will not burden themselves further. At the same time I beg to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of your efforts in that direction."

Relative to his residence, the General says he came with his father to Fort Wayne in 1858, and entered the army in 1861 from this place; that for a time he read law here; that he always considered it his residence, and, were he to vote, would cast his ballot here. He is a member of the Oddfellows and the Masonic order in this city.

A TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

The Leelanaw Returns to San Francisco with Pumps Working.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The United States transport Leelanaw came into port to-day with pumps steadily at work to overcome the effect of a hole in the ship's bottom.

The Leelanaw sailed for Manila Sept. 2 with a cargo of commissary stores and 200 horses for army use. After leaving this port distemper was developed among the horses, and so many of the animals died that the ship put into Honolulu and landed the commissary stores and the surviving horses.

The transports then started on the return trip to this city. During the three days prior to reaching this port, so thick and constant was the fog that no observations could be taken, and having lost her bearings, the Leelanaw struck the reef bar Montara, twenty miles south of this port, last evening. She was stuck fast on the rock for five hours, and when she finally floated off at high tide, it was found that the ragged rock had torn a hole in her bottom.

It will be necessary for her to go to dry dock for a considerable overhauling. In addition to the leak, the vessel was badly strained.

FRIARS ORDERED FROM COLLEGE.

Gen. Otis Turns Medical School Over to Manila Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 24.—The Manila Times reports that Gen. Otis has peremptorily driven the Dominican Friars out of the San José College of Medicine at Manila and turned the college over to Manila's educational department. Four days before leaving the Dominicans were notified that they had no business with a medical college and must vacate. They refused, whereupon Gen. Otis exercised his authority.

The Dominicans are reported to have requested students to sign a petition in favor of friars as Professors, but the students flatly refused to do so. Under Spanish rule the College of Medicine was managed in connection with the Santo Tomas University. It was neither established nor managed by Dominican incorporation, though the Spanish allowed friars to do some work. When Americans came in, the Dominicans endeavored to hold the college as their own.

More Troops from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The United States transport Valencia, having on board those companies of the First Montana Regiment not brought by the Zealandia, arrived here to-day. Apart from the twenty-six invalids on board sent out of Manila hospitals, the health of all on board is excellent. In addition to the Montana troops there are eighty-four discharged soldiers from various regiments and twenty-eight cabin passengers aboard the Valencia. The passengers include Major Herbet, Chief Surgeon; Dr. D. Hogan, United States Volunteers; Dr. C. H. Lowell, United States Volunteers; Capt. Gale, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Etting, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Hawkins, Third Infantry, and Lieut. G. N. Hayward, United States Navy.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

The Epoca Says Everything Is in the Hands of Foreigners—The Patria Urges Cubans to Unite.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Epoca, describing the present situation in Cuba, says:

"There are 200,000 Spaniards in the island, with the greater part of the little wealth which the country possesses. Their only offense is that they were recently in the political saddle as the rulers of the land. They still possess much influence.

"There are 500,000 men of the African race among us, former slaves or the descendants of slaves. These are fully convinced that they contributed the lion's share toward making the revolution a success, and they are just as well satisfied that in the hour of victory they have been awarded no part of the spoils. There are 500,000 white Cubans. Yet what remains to them but a few abandoned plantations and a limited number of undriven cattle ranches without stock? There are 2,000 lawyers and 4,000 doctors. Are these the social and economic elements with which Cuba expects to form a nation and to construct an independent republic?

"Our floating middle class, with all its personal characteristics, is broken down. Our aristocrats are demagogues, too proud to work and, sincerely believing that the Government owes them a living. Our banks are in the hands of foreigners, our commerce is controlled by foreigners, our tobacco plantations and factories are owned by foreigners, our sugar estates are being bought by foreigners, and the Cuban merchant marine is owned and sailed by foreigners."

The Patria says:

"Whatever the reasons the Cuban League and the Cuban National Party have for keeping themselves distinct they should be laid aside. The two organizations ought to amalgamate. They are actuated by the same motives, and it is very important that the coming elections should be guided and inspired by one united party, because upon the tone of the elections virtually depends the decision with regard to Cuban independence."

Cubans who are well informed as to local politics say that though the two organizations are nominally united, many members of the National Party are really determined to push Gen. Maximo Gomez to the front as soon as an opportune moment arrives. This determination, combined with certain personal differences among the leaders, prevents entire harmony between two bodies that are nominally in union.

It is also asserted that Gualberto Gomez will hold off until all thought of Maximo Gomez as a common leader is absolutely repudiated. He is, beyond doubt, a thorn in the side of all factions, as he has a powerful negro backing. Were he to join in what is ostensibly a fusion movement, it would only serve to increase the mutual distrust, though that might be held in check for a time, but as soon as the question of dividing the spoils arose, the old animosities would certainly flame out again. Indeed, a good deal of correspondence is now appearing in the Patria, in which members of the two organizations accuse each other of secretly endeavoring to divide the camp.

Americans Buy Sugar Plantations.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Congressman R. B. Hawley, representing American capitalists, has purchased the Tinguaro sugar estate, one of the largest in Cuba, in the Province of Matanzas. The estate includes 20,000 acres, which, with other large properties along the south coast that Mr. Hawley is arranging for, will, it is expected, produce 100,000,000 pounds of sugar. A large part of the land purchased is virgin soil, upon which $1,500,000 will be expended, including the cost of improvements.

Strike Talk in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The workmen of Havana held a mass meeting to-day at which about 5,000 were present. Inflammatory speeches were made in favor of a general strike to secure an eight-hour day. Many public men were referred to, but the name of Juan Gualberto Gomez was the only name that was cheered. The speakers urged those who had fought for liberty on the field of battle to fight for liberation from the slavery of their employers.

William Bonny, the Explorer, Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—William Bonny, who accompanied Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer, in 1887 in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and who subsequently received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society at the hands of the Prince of Wales, is dead.

How He Got It.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mr. Wiggles—Henry, where did you get that black eye?

Henry—I was born with it, papa; but the boy next door just blacked it.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DUC D'ORLEANS.—The Nationalist press of Paris asserts that the Government has instituted the secret sessions of the Senatorial High Court of Justice in order to gain time to secure evidence tending to show the existence of an agreement between Déroulède and other leaders of the leagues and the Orléanists. The Government organs declare, on the contrary, that the Senate Tribunal has plenty of proofs that the Duc d'Orléans gave money to the Leaguers for the purpose of organizing a popular movement on the termination of the Rennes court-martial.

L'Echo de Paris, ex-Judge de Beaurepaire's organ, nevertheless, declares that Government detectives are even now attempting to secure evidence in Brussels and London by shadowing royalist agents. It is said that a Paris commercial traveler was followed for this purpose during a protracted journey. He traveled through England and Belgium, with his commercial samples, and at the same time worked energetically in the royalists' cause. At length he returned to Paris and was tracked to a hotel in the Boulevard des Italiens. The detectives at once searched his room hoping to discover receipts for money believed to have been paid by the Duc d'Orléans. They found nothing.

There is also the report that the Duc d'Orléans recently visited his brother, the Duc de Montpensier, who is staying with his mother at a Breton seaside resort near Brest. Those who are responsible for the commercial traveler story, however, maintain that it was he and not the pretender who visited members of the Orléanist family near Brest. He is said to have come across from England in a yacht especially chartered with the object to foment a Royalist movement in Brittany, which was to be simultaneous with the efforts undertaken by Déroulède, Guérin, and others in Paris.

In other quarters it is hinted that the mysterious traveler was no other than the Duc d'Orléans himself, and that the police knew this but had orders not to arrest him, though he was on French territory. As all his friends were in jail the Government was not afraid that he would attempt to effect a restoration all by himself. His arrest would simply have complicated matters. So he was permitted to depart in peace. But whether this story be true or not, one thing is certain: The European press, with all its vast resources for gathering information, has not been able to ascertain the whereabouts of the pretender.

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WHAT ANTI-SEMITICISM HAS COST FRANCE.—It is reported in Paris that semi-official monographs dealing with the internal problems in France will shortly be issued. One will deal with the anti-Semitic agitation, showing its disastrous effect upon business as well as upon patriotism and social life.

It is a well-known fact that through the anti-Semitic demonstration conducted by Max Régis and Drumont in Algiers the prosperity of the French North African colony has greatly suffered. In 1896 there were 83 bankruptcies; for the year ended Sept. 1, 1899, there were 105. The villas which were formerly hired by wealthy Englishmen and Americans are all unlet. The value of real estate has greatly depreciated.

In the first six months of 1898 the amount of merchandise handled in the Port of Algiers fell from 101,112,000 kilos to 69,000,000. There was a similar decrease during the first six months of the present year. In 1898 crimes rose by 4,443, or one-seventh more than they were in 1896, and of these cases no less than 1,086 were outrages by Arabs and Kolougis. The natives, local correspondents say, have been inured by MM. Drumont, Max Régis, and other Jew-baiters to the spectacle of French authorities, even of the Governor General being hooted at and assaulted by the Spanish, Italian, and Maltese rabble. The natives have openly been hired to wreck, burn, and rob the houses and shops of Jews. It is feared by the Government that they will easily pass from French-speaking Jews to the French colonists themselves.

It is pointed out that the situation created by the Jew-baiters is very grave indeed, since in the colony there are 4,000,000 fanatical Mohammedans and only a trifle over 300,000 Frenchmen and foreigners all told.

It is believed in Paris that steps will shortly be taken by the Government to check the colonial press inspired by the anti-Semitic leaders, which is now unbridled in the violence of its attacks upon the French authorities.

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DISASTROUS FRENCH RULE IN MADAGASCAR.—The British Foreign Office has authorized the publication of a report showing how England and America, which once enjoyed the greater portion of the trade in Madagascar, now find themselves seriously handicapped by the changes brought about under French rule. Outside the competition in French and American gray shirtings, the trade is practically in the hands of the French, except for the stacks of English white shirting, which were imported in anticipation of the imposition of the increased tariff.

The report goes on to say that "overimportation, increased competition, impoverished condition of the natives as the natural result of the war, rebellion, famine, forced labor, and taxes, and the reaction of the market after a term of fictitious prices, serves to make up a total ensemble which explains the present situation."

American and British firms, it is declared, whether they import manufactures from their respective countries and pay the heavy duties, or import only French merchandise, are not accorded the same privileges as their French confreres, who are allowed to register their domestics, laborers, and porters, who are thereafter free from forced service.

It is shown what a tremendous advantage such a concession confers on French traders. Merchants at Antananarivo are entirely dependent on the native porters for their supplies, and as British goods for traders are not accorded the facilities of registration of their porters, it will become more and more difficult for them to secure men for the transport of their freight. The columns of the native semi-official journal have also been used as a means of advertising French cottons, and pressure has been brought to bear on the natives to induce them to buy French manufactures in preference to those of foreign origin.

DOG HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY.

A "mad" dog appeared in Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon when that thoroughfare was thronged with vehicles of every sort and pedestrians were out for an afternoon stroll. Prancing high-steppers on their way to the Speedway were at once reigned in as if the plague had been discovered in Seventh Avenue. Handsomely gowned women reclining in their victorias or broughams started up and shrieked for somebody to save them when they heard the cry of "Mad dog!"

On the walks it was much the same. Men, women, and children scurried into areaways, climbed stoops or shinned up small trees to get out of the danger zone. And while all this went on the dog snapped and snarled and bit at every movable object that came within reaching distance of him. A troop of cavalry charging could scarcely have so completely cleared the street and stopped all traffic.

The dog finally ran into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and down to 307, in front of which stood John De Grow, forty years old, who had been lucklessly drawn out of his house by all the commotion. Too late he heard the shouts of the crowd, and started to flee as he saw a dusty, bedraggled object come flying down the street, and straight at him as an arrow from the bow.

There was a brown streak in the air, and the next moment the dog had seized Mr. De Grow's right hand. He tried vainly to shake the beast off, and finally had to throw the dog, and with one knee on its body managed to choke its jaws open. The dog got up as soon as released, and ran to Lenox Avenue.

Turning into Lenox Avenue, the dog ran to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where S. T. Thompson, fifty-three years old, of 473 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, unfortunately disputed the right to the sidewalk with the animal. The beast caught Mr. Thompson by the hand, badly lacerating it.

The dog then ran back to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and to Seventh Avenue, where Policeman Quinn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station killed it with a revolver shot. Mr. De Grow and Mr. Thompson were temporarily treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, and then, upon his advice, went to the Pasteur Institute.

Didn't Know Which.

From The Washington Star.

"Ah," she exclaimed as she laid aside the little volume, with the crazy-quilt cover, "it is all so full of hidden meaning! It is written in such seeming mystery and yet is so clear and simple once you understand it."

Her brother looked at her for a minute and then asked, "What are you talking about? A piece of poetry or a doctor's prescription?"

MISS JULIA GRANT MARRIED

The Ceremony of the Russian Church Performed at Beaulieu.

MORE WEDDING GIFTS ARRIVE

Only the Family and Intimate Friends Were Present—Public Wedding at Noon To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—This evening at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, was united in marriage to Prince Michel Cantacuzene (Count Speransky) of Russia, the services being in every detail those of the Russian Church.

At 8:25 o'clock the family and immediate friends of the bride and her family arrived in the small room just off the salon, which was handsomely decorated with palms, growing plants, and American Beauty roses in vases and on vines. The Rev. Father Hotovitsky of the Russian Church in New York assisted, by the Rev. Father Sivitzky, blessed the room about the time the guests took their places, which from then until the ceremony was concluded, was consecrated.

The Russian priests having erected an altar which they brought from New York, announced that the time had arrived, and the St. Cecelia Quartet gave Gounod's "Sanctus," and the bride and bridegroom entered the salon while the quartet rendered the wedding march from "Lohengrin." At its conclusion the services, known as the Russian Orthodox, were performed by the two priests.

The ceremony began with the Great Ectenia, followed by a couple of prayers, and special petitions for the salvation of the betrothed couple, that they may be blessed with offspring and peaceful, mutual affection, that they should abide in harmony, be firm in faith, and that they may lead blameless lives. The priest then took the rings he had received from the bride and groom, and with the gold one, representing the domination of the groom, made three crosses above the groom's head.

Then the ring was slipped upon the fourth finger of the bridegroom's hand. Similar details were gone through with the silver ring for the bride. After this Honoré Palmer, proxy for Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, acting as best man or sponsor for the Prince, stepped forward and transposed the rings three times, finally leaving the gold ring on the bride's finger and the silver one on the bridegroom's, these rings being given in token of the lifelong union into which they were entering. The exchange by the sponsor indicates the consent of the family. The rite closed by the prayer that the Lord may establish these espousals in the faith, in harmony, truth, and love, and may bless from heaven this putting of rings.

Next came the rite of marriage. The couple moved toward the lectern still holding the lighted candles, the priest again preceding. As they moved the quartet sang Psalm cxxvii. Halting upon a rug the priest inquired of them if they had spontaneous wish and firm intention to contract the conjugal union with each other and whether they had promised to contract a union with anyone else.

These questions properly answered, the priest blessed the kingdom of the most holy Trinity, and with the great ectenia there were petitions on behalf of the new consort, and the granting of blessings upon marriage, chastity, favored children and joy in them, a blameless life and unfailing crown of glory in the heavens and abundance of good things on earth; that they obey each other and remember the prayers of the parents who reared them. The priest then crowned the Prince and afterward the Princess, making ritualistic remarks while so doing.

A cup of wine was brought and blessed. The couple drank from it alternately three times each. He then took them by the hands and led them three times around the lectern, the best man and attendants following, holding the crowns above the heads of the newly wedded pair.

The bride looked charming in the same gown that she will wear to-morrow at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, when the American services will be performed. The gown is severely cut, and of quite simple in design. Its material is rich white satin, with a very long sweeping train. A long tulle vail was worn caught up with orange blossoms, which were sent by a friend of the bride from the South. Her corsage ornaments were diamonds with a rope of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Potter Palmer wore a Parisian-made gown of white lace over white silk, with a diamond collar. Mrs. Grant, mother of the bride, wore light blue silk, with a black velvet collar and a diamond pendant.

Because of the absence of Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, father of the bride, who is on military duty in the Philippine Islands, Ulysses S. Grant, third, brother of the bride, conducted her to the altar.

The parents of the bride at this service were the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and Mrs. Potter Palmer, aunt of the bride. According to the Russian custom, Miss Grant had two garçons de noce—her brother Ulysses S. Grant, third, and her uncle Adrian Honore. Those of Prince Cantacuzene were Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The services were very simple, yet impressive. Prior to the ceremony there was a dinner. After the ceremony, and after the bride and bridegroom were congratulated by their relatives and friends, the entire assembly sat down to a supper, during which the health of the bride and bridegroom were drank, as well as the health of the absent parent, Brig. Gen. Grant. After the supper the guests adjourned to the drawing room, and it was not long after that before they departed.

During the wedding supper toasts were made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Bishop Potter, followed by Senator Depew, who told a story of a speech he had heard Gen. Grant make about a happy marriage he had attended in Austria. Continuing, Senator Depew said that he hoped the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant would be equally joyful. Senator Depew is making a visit here, and is one of the guests invited to the wedding to-morrow.

Those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of the bride; her brother U. S. Grant, third, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, grandmother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, uncle and aunt of the bride; Henry H. Honore, father of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; Adrian Honore, Lockwood Honore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Honore, the Misses Honore, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York, the Rev. R. J. Nevins, D. D., of the American Church in Rome; the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church of Newport; Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Gen. Merritt and staff, United States Army; Baron Teplow, Consul General of Russia at New York; Baron Schilppenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; Col. and Mrs. Hein; the best man in to-morrow's wedding ceremony, Honore Palmer, who acts by proxy for the Grand Duke Ceril of Russia, and the ushers, Worthington Whitehouse, John Prentiss, Potter Palmer, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Lathrop Randolph, H. Roger Winthrop, Lockwood Honore, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, and a few others. Mrs. Honore (mother of the bride's mother, was unable to attend the services, as she was to ill to travel.

The music at the ceremony this evening was under the direction of Prof. J. Hazard Wilson and was as follows: Before the ceremony: Piano solo, Beethoven, Andante, Prof. J. Hazard Wilson; Gounod's "Sanctus," St. Cecelia Quartet; Wagner's Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," St. Cecelia Quartet. After the ceremony: Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"; piano solo by Prof. Wilson; Russian Hymn, quartet and Prof. Wilson; Schumann's B Nocturne; canto, solo, E. E Fair, "Sweet and Holy," Augustus Hazard Swan; Lehmann, "The Lion and the Lizard," St. Cecelia Quartet; piano solo, Beethoven, Scherzo, Prof. Wilson; Barnby, "Perfect Love," St. Cecelia Quartet; piano solo, Chopin, Polonaise in A, Prof. Wilson.

The cottage was brilliantly illuminated from attic to cellar, and while the service was being held many curious persons watched Beaulieu from the Cliff Walk. About the grounds the police and watchmen were stationed, while within Detective Richards and several other detectives guarded the valuable gifts which are continuing to arrive in large numbers. Among those received since yesterday were the following:

From the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, diamond and torquois pin.
Mr. and Mrs. Mole S. Grant, diamond star for Miss Grant and diamond ring to Prince Cantacuzene.
Senator and Mrs. Elkins, large tea service.
Mrs. B. L. Honore, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, silver waiter.
Bourke Cockran, ostrich feather fan.
Hamilton Fish, silver jewel box.
Mr. and Mrs. George Drexel, gold dishes.
Amtasrador and Mrs. Porter, silver card case.
Gen. and Mrs. Dodge, silver and glass liqueur bottles.
Mrs. William Burden, silver frame.
Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller, silver pitcher.
Gen. Merritt, silver jewel box.
Major Mott, glass dish.

HEALTH NOTICE!

HOUSEHOLDERS CAUTIONED.

A safe and reliable disinfectant.

Your premises need not be made a nuisance by the offensive odors of such disinfectants as Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, or the coal tar products. An odorless, colorless liquid especially prepared for household use and free from any objectionable features is found in Platt's Chlorides, which is sold in quart bottles only, by all druggists, high-class grocers, and house furnishing dealers.

Henry Walters, sapphire necklace.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Honore, Westminster chimes.
Senator Chauncey M. Depew, gold service of spoons.

Preparations continue for the services at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow at noon and for the reception and wedding breakfast at Beaulieu.

The florists began the work of decorating the chapel and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer this evening.

This afternoon a rehearsal of the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding services was gone through with at the chapel. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of the bride, was present.

It is understood that after the wedding of her daughter Mrs. Grant will leave for Manila to join her husband, Brig. Gen. Grant, in the Philippines.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livermore will end their Newport visit this week and go to New York for the Dewey celebration, after which they will go to Mrs. Brooks's Long Island place for the Fall months.

Before next Summer the Summer residents of Jamestown intend to have a handsome clubhouse and a country club established on Conanicut. At the present time a committee is looking for a suitable farm to rent or purchase for the club. The organization will have golf links, and this sport will be the principal feature, although the members will have a polo field built as well. With the country club established, the cottagers will remain much later than the first week in September, as many of them now leave for their Winter homes for lack of amusement on the island. Dr. McClelland, James Hopkins, C. W. Bailey of Philadelphia, and E. Potter of St. Louis are the prime movers in organizing the new country club.

John R. Drexel returned from New York on the yacht Sultana this evening.

Henry Walters has returned from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Mr. and Mrs A. Cass Canfield have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Proctor and family have ended their Newport season and returned to New York.

Francis P. Freeman will close his villa, Tower Top, to-morrow.

W. K. Vanderbilt returned to New York this evening on his yacht, the Valiant.

MRS. VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT.

Awaits the Arrival of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The Vanderbilt private car will go across the continent to meet Alfred G. Vanderbilt at San Francisco when he arrives on the steamer now en route from Yokohama. After he returns here and the will has been probated Mrs. Vanderbilt will close the Breakers. Ever since Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived at her villa in Newport many floral tributes have been left there by her numerous friends among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., went to New York this evening. They have concluded their Newport visit.

THE NEAPOLITAN ORCHESTRA.

Private Concert of Foreign Performers at the New York.

The Neapolitan Orchestra, consisting of six performers, who arrived here from Europe on Saturday, gave a private concert in the Promenade de Luxe of the New York last evening. Neapolitan bands have recently become as popular in London and Paris as were the Hungarian bands at one time. The Neapolitan Orchestra will perform every evening at the New York, and it is expected will become a favorite with the public. The performers wear picturesque costumes, and sing in chorus as well as play stringed instruments.

Fougnie, the Parisian concert hall singer, who has also just arrived in New York, was present at the performance of the band, and was the centre of an admiring circle of "professionals."

GOVERNORS TO ESCORT DIAZ.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—The Mexican Herald says editorially:

"Gen. Diaz will go to Chicago, not merely in his high capacity as President of the Mexican Republic, but as the representative of 45,000,000 people of Latin-America, who are now watching the developing imperial policy of the United States. He will meet face to face the President of the great Republic, who is prudent and patriotic, whom we firmly believe to be filled with cordial sentiments toward Mexico and its sister republics of the southern half of this hemisphere.

"It will be an historic occasion, and we make no doubt that out of the friendly meeting will result great good to the peoples of the three Americas. There is nothing in the character of President McKinley to justify the attacks made upon him by pretended friends of Latin-America."

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Governors of six States, each attended by his military staff, will be in the escort of President Diaz of Mexico by the time he reaches Chicago to attend the Fall festival. When the long special train carrying the distinguished guest and his attendants reaches Joliet, Mayor Harrison will board it, accompanied by a delegation from the City Council and other city officials, and when the train with the Chief Executive of the Southern republic arrives at the Polk Street Station in Chicago a large Reception Committee, including the Federal officials in Chicago, will be there to receive him as the guest of the city. This committee will be accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, and the troopers and the carriages and the bands will form a procession to the hotel.

The reception plans for President Diaz are the most elaborate that have ever been made for a visitor to Chicago. When President Diaz is ready to leave Mexico City he will find a special train of gorgeously equipped coaches of the Santa Fé Railroad at his disposal. A committee, consisting of Paul Morton, George D. Cook, and Col. W. B. Roberts, will be on the train to form the escort as far as the Frontier. There Gov. Sayres of Texas and his military staff will receive the President and join the party for Chicago.

At every State line President Diaz crosses after that he will be similarly received and another Governor and staff added to the train. Gov. Tanner will go to Fort Madison, Iowa, to meet the train and welcome the Mexican Chief Executive as soon as he has crossed the Mississippi River.

Your Right to Your Own Joke.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The critics are continually roasting us about our jokes," growled a farce-comedy specialist, who was in town last week. "I wish they would tell us where we can get some new ones and how long we can hang on to them after we get them. A good joke is harder to keep than a silver-mounted umbrella. I had three this season—jokes, I mean, not umbrellas—and I guarded them carefully. I never exposed them to the air for a moment until I opened a roof engagement in Philadelphia. Then I let one loose, very cautiously, and it was grabbed by three conscienceless variety performers, who were in the audience on deadhead tickets. Inside of twenty-four hours they were exhibiting it as their own, and later on one of them had the audacity to accuse me of stealing the idea from him. My other two jokes were kidnapped in the same manner, and they have been overworked so hard since that they are all old before their time—prematurely broken down, as it were. So what is a fellow to do? I think there ought to be a domestic and international copyright on jokes the same as on books. Then I could stroll down to the footlights and say: 'Ladies and gentlemen: Please take notice that the jokelet which I am about to spring upon you has been duly copyrighted by me on Sept. 6, 1899, trade mark registered, and all rights reserved. Anybody caught telling this joke will be liable to steen years at hard labor or both.' Then I would spring it with a gratifying sense of perfect security. Any Congressman introducing such a bill will win the everlasting gratitude of the whole profesh."

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Invite attention to their superb stock of

IMPORTED WILTON CARPETINGS,

manufactured expressly for them by the best foreign makers. Many of the designs are novel; all are extremely artistic and beautiful; by far the handsomest lot of Imported Carpetings ever seen in this Country.

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The B. and H. Clothing is the standard from Maine to Mexico.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Rebels Three Times Defeat Imperial Troops Near Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 24.—The steamer Idzumi Maru brings news of terrible conflicts in progress near Canton, China, between the imperial troops and Kwang Tung rebels. In three pitched battles the rebels have defeated Viceroy Tan's soldiers, and hundreds have been killed on both sides. The rebels are largely composed of West River pirates, who have succeeded in laying whole districts under tribute.

Late in August, 500 imperial troops

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Fall Meeting of Fourteen Days Will Be Opened Next Week.

A GOOD STAKE PROGRAMME

The Card for the First Day's Sport Includes the Matron Stakes of $20,000 for Two-Year-Olds.

Racing at Morris Park will open for a Fall meeting of fourteen days Oct. 3, and from then on daily, Fridays excepted, the sport will be carried on on the largest race track in the East until Oct. 21, when the meeting ends. The Morris Park meeting really marks the close of the season of high-class racing, for the best horses are usually retired when the meeting closes. There will be the Aqueduct meeting to follow it, but, although the sport there is fair and usually enjoyable, there is not much of class to the racing.

Morris Park is usually in the fullness of its beauty during the Fall meeting, for the big woods that surround it are out in their gayest colored leaves, and the weather as a rule is delightful for outdoor sport. A good stake programme for the meeting has been arranged as follows:

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.—The Matron Stakes of $20,000, for two-year-olds; 91 eligible; Eclipse course. Manhattan Handicap, with $1,500 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 25 eligible; Eclipse course. Jerome Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter over the hill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.—Autumn Hurdle Handicap, with $750 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Hurricana Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry; 61 eligible; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.—The Belle Meade Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899 at time of entry; 26 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Bronx Highweight Serial Handicap, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.—Hunter Handicap, with $1,200 added, for fillies three years old; 18 eligible; the Withers mile. Nursery Handicap, with $2,500 added, for two-year-olds; 87 eligible; the Eclipse course. Champion Steeplechase, with $6,000 added by gentlemen interested in cross-country racing and $3,000 added by the Westchester Racing Association, for four-year-olds and upward; 17 eligible; about three and one-half miles.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.—Rancho del Paso Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 67 eligible; the Eclipse course. Fairview Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $2,000; 24 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.—McGrathiana Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899 at the time of closing; 10 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

THURSRAY, OCT. 12.—New Rochelle Selling Stakes, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward at 10 pounds above the scale; 36 eligible; the Withers mile. Westchester Highweight Handicap, with $1,250 added for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.—October Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 37 eligible; about two and one-half miles. Champagne Stakes, with $1,500 added, for two-year-olds; 53 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Municipal Handicap, with $2,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 32 eligible; one and three-quarter miles over the hill.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.—Silver Brook Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 57 eligible; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Dixiana Stakes, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; 33 eligible; the Withers mile.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.—Castleton Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for fillies two years old; non-winners of $1,000; 31 eligible; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.—Ramapo Handicap, with $2,000 added, for three-year-olds; 33 eligible; one mile and an eighth, over the Withers course. Fordham Highweight Handicap, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—White Plains Handicap, with $2,000 added, for two-year-olds; 53 eligible; the Eclipse course. Morris Park Handicap, with $3,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 32 eligible; two miles and a quarter, over the Withers course.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD GOES IN 2:14.

Poindexter, First Worked in May, Makes a Mark at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—Poindexter, a four-year-old bay gelding by Abbotsford, has developed into a sensational trotter here. He was first worked in May, and yesterday covered the Lexington track in 2:14, the last quarter in 31 1-5 seconds. It is believed he will get a record of 2:10 this season.

R. H. McCarter Potter, who has maintained a thoroughbred breeding farm in this county, has discontinued it and shipped his horses to Sussex County, N. J. He has Buck Massie and the dams of Merry Cavalier and Maple, besides other valuable brood mares.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Yellow Tail	115	Laureatea	105
Herbert	115	Orthis	105
Reynolds	115	Angle	100
Shoreham	115	Hammock	100
Precursor	108	Knight Banneret	100

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. Two miles.

Van Ship	160	Sculptor	135
Tantris	142	Dr. Reed	135
Darrell	140	Naviculine	135
Mars Chan	137		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	140	Sir Hubert	116
Arbacas	130	Veracious	114
The Star of Bethlehem	124	Diminutive	111
		Sensational	106
Dr. Eichberg	122	Harry Crawford	105
Leo Planter	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Shore Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Charentus	114	Hurly Burly	104
Dr. Eichberg	106	The Pride	103
Heliobas	105	Toluca	102
A. N. B.	105	Satin Slipper	93
Fly-By-Night	104	Dollie Wiethoff	90

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dan Rice	106	Our Nellie	96
Tings	106	Chivalrous	94
Lucky Star	103	Klondyke Queen	91
High Jinks	101	Diminutive	89
Tanis	98	Lady Meddlesome	84
Weller	97	Domineer	82

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Lanza	109	Pink Domino	109
Fleeting Moments	109	Linda S.	109
Indian Fairy	109	La Tosca II.	109
Juggler	109	Marion Lynch	109
Allaire	109	Edith Mac	109
Beautiful	109	Swift Water	109

ENGLISH CRICKETERS HERE.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and His Team Will Play Their First Game To-day at Philadelphia.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday, brought over Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team of English cricketers. A committee representing the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, comprising J. B. Colohan of the Belmont Cricket Club, E. S. Sayres of the Merion Cricket Club, and George S. Patterson of the Germantown Cricket Club, went down the bay to meet the visitors, and escorted them to this city, and later took them over to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania line in Vice President Green's private car.

The cricketers were easily picked out among the other passengers on the deck of the Etruria, the athletic build of most of the men distinguishing them from the ordinary citizen. The Prince is the smallest man of the lot. He is slight in build and looks quick and agile. Notwithstanding his dusky skin, he has an attractive appearance, although his keen and piercing black eyes are ever restless. He speaks perfect English, with an unassuming manner, and appears to have a keen conception of humor.

The usual tedious wait for the examination of baggage was made unusually long by the number of small pieces among the party. Every man of the team has his own particular favorite bat, and one or two others besides, while the general cricket paraphernalia are sufficient to stock two or three good clubs.

The Prince deplored the fact that his team would have to start its first game in America without any preliminary practice. Asked about the prospects of winning all the games here, he said:

"I think we have a pretty fair team, and, of course, we shall try to win all our games, but no one can tell how things will turn out at cricket, you know."

The Prince thinks their hardest game will be against the twenty-two Colts to-day. Regarding it, he said: "Our fellows are not stickers, and they are bound to have a hit. With twenty-two fielders it will be pretty hard to get the ball away unless by big drives, and then we are liable to be caught out on the boundary."

The Prince's party comprises thirteen, of whom, however, only twelve are players, for Barton, the Hampshire professional, has been brought over only to look after the bats, and so forth. The twelve are as follows: K. S. Ranjitsinhji of Sussex, A. C. MacLaren of Lancashire, C. L. Townsend of Gloucestershire, G. Brann of Sussex, S. M. J. Woods of Somersetshire, A. E. Stoddart of Middlesex, G. L. Jessop of Gloucestershire, B. J. T. Bosanquet of Middlesex and Oxford University, C. I. Robson of Hampshire, A. Priestly of the Marylebone Cricket Club, J. Robertson of Cambridge University, and C. Llewellyn, who hails from Pietermaritzburg, in South Africa. The wicket keeping will be divided between C. I. Robson and J. Robertson, the last named having been selected to relieve Robson in this position.

New York Cricket Championship.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York was wound up on Saturday, and Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club may now be officially declared winner of the pennant for 1899. The club records follow:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'n.	P.C.
Knickerbocker Team A.	9	8	1	1	.888
Knickerbocker Team A.*	9	8	1	1	.888
Knickerbocker Team B.*	9	7	2	1	.777
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	10	4	6	0	.400
Staten Island	10	4	6	0	.400
Newark	*8	0	10	0	.000

*The Newark Club forfeited one game to each of the Knickerbocker teams.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Louisvilles Win Two Games—Chicagos and Cincinnatis Split Even on the Former's Grounds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	91	40	.695
Philadelphia	86	51	.628
Boston	82	53	.607
Baltimore	78	54	.591
St. Louis	77	61	.558
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Chicago	70	66	.515
Pittsburg	67	71	.486
Louisville	68	70	.493
New York	55	78	.414
Washington	49	87	.360
Cleveland	20	125	.138

Games To-day.

Washington at Brooklyn.
Boston at New York.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

Chicago vs. Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Cincinnati and Chicago played two games to-day. Chicago won the first game and lost the second. The Cincinnati pitcher, Cronin, was pounded unmercifully in the first game. Mertes of the Chicago team sent the ball twice over the centre-field fence. Cincinnati had its revenge in the second game, in which Callahan was hit even harder than Cronin had been in the earlier game. The second game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago .....2 4 6 2 0 0 2 4 1—21
Cincinnati .....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1— 5

Base hits—Chicago, 23; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Griffith; Cincinnati, Feltz and Cronin. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati .....1 3 7 0 ..—11
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0— 1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Wood and Hahn; Chicago, Donohue and Callahan. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Louisville Wins Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Louisville beat St. Louis and Cleveland in a double-header to-day. The St. Louis game was interesting from the outset, and the batting on both sides was hard and opportune. There were also some sensational plays in the field. The Cleveland contest was dull, and there never was any doubt about the result. Attendance, 11,300. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville .....0 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 ..—7
St. Louis .....0 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Laltimer and Woddell; St. Louis, O'Connor and Powell. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville .....3 0 1 0 0 1 0—5
Cleveland .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham; Cleveland, Sugden and Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT REGATTA

Close Reef Breeze Kept the Tars Busy from Start to Finish.

The annual Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday on the Hudson River in a breeze that kept the amateur tars busy from start to finish. There were sixteen entries from various clubs along the river in the five classes, and all the boats finished with the exception of the cabin sloop Irene G., owned by T. Hall of the Hudson River Yacht Club, which carried her shrouds away and was forced to withdraw.

The course was a triangular one of ten miles, laid off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street. Although a close-reef breeze was blowing, several of the yachts carried full sail, but their decks were awash continually, and in the smaller boats it was necessary to pile the ballast high to windward and keep the crew bailing the water out of the cockpit. This, however, was considered fun, and was done with a will, especially aboard the craft leading her class. The judges at the finish were George Clark, J. E. Grover, and J. Deeden. The entries were as follows:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name and Owner.	Club.
Irene G., T. Hall	Hudson River Y. C.
Sparetime, W. G. Reid	Inwood Y. C.

CLASS B—CABIN CATS.

Eureka, E. E. Voulemy	Hudson River Y. C.
J. E. Drew, P. Voegeli	Hudson River Y. C.
Rex, J. J. Ramen	Hudson River Y. C.
Drusella, J. Ranhofer	Hudson River Y. C.

CLASS C—OPEN CATS OVER 20 FEET.

Clara S., E. E. Voulemy	Hudson River Y. C.
W. H. Gill, J. J. McCarthy	Hudson River Y. C.

CLASS D—OPEN CATS UNDER 20 FEET.

Paul W., P. Wetzel	Hudson River Y. C.
C. T. Wills, M. Nichols	Audubon Y. C.
Loyal, E. Ryder	Hudson River Y. C.
H. C. Miner, L. Peatrie	Audubon Y. C.

CLASS E—LAUNCHES.

Katrina, L. J. Dorig	Hudson River Y. C.
Acadia, F. J. Gibson	Hudson River Y. C.
Katarine, F. A. Nagle	Hudson River Y. C.
Mecca, M. Scott	Hudson River Y. C.

The winners in the various classes were: Class A, Sparetime; Class B, J. E. Drew; Class C, W. H. Gill; Class D, C. T. Wills; Class E, Acadia. Silver cups were awarded the winners.

COLUMBIA LEAVES BRISTOL.

Cup Defender Departs for New Rochelle —Will Be Docked Thursday—Lipton to Entertain Iselin.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 24.—The cup defender Columbia left here this morning shortly after 9 o'clock for New Rochelle, the home of C. Oliver Iselin. The crew was astir early, preparing for the start, and quite a number of people gathered in the vicinity of the Herreshoffs' to witness the departure of the yacht. When all was in readiness the tender St. Michaels took the yacht in tow, and went down the bay around the east end of Hog Island, where a stop was made at Newport. The yacht will not return here until after the races, unless an accident occurs.

On Thursday next the Columbia will be docked in Erie Basin for the purpose of having her underbody cleaned.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds, Woodbury Kane, and Newberry Thorne were on the St. Michaels. Messrs. Iselin, Leeds, Kane, and Thorne are to be entertained on Monday by Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin.

SHAMROCK TO TRY NEW MAINSAIL.

Will Wear Her Largest Canvas in To-day's Trial—Sir Thomas's Plans.

The Shamrock, her big mainsail protected from the driving rain that lasted for half the day, swung easily at her mooring inside Sandy Hook yesterday. The only signs of life on her bright deck were the anchor watch of two men clad in yellow "oilers," whose principal duty was to warn away any visitor who ventured too near the racing yacht. Their work was light in the extreme, for the inclement weather and the more impressive spectacle of Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships anchored off Tompkinsville kept the sightseers away.

The mainsail that the Shamrock will wear to-day is the largest that has yet been spread. It is apparently the same length along the foot, with practically the same hoist at the luff. The head of the sail, however, is fully six feet longer than the one used last week. The gaff is a new one of aluminium, and its after end extends to the end of the overhang. The programme to-day includes another trial over the thirty-mile triangle, one leg of which will be to windward, and will be adhered to unless rain prevents. Neither Mr. Fife nor Mr. Ratsey is willing to have the usefulness of even one suit of sales impaired by rain and consequent uneven stretching, and the eminent sailmaker said yesterday that he preferred to keep his canvas under cover if Jupiter Pluvius opened his flood gates.

Sir Thomas spent the day quietly on board the steam yacht Erin, where he entertained several friends who had voyaged from England to see the races. He chatted pleasantly to the reporters relative to his plans.

"I shall not leave the vicinity of the Shamrock until after the races," he said. "My business is here, and everything else must wait until that is finished. After that I shall attend a few of the social functions that have been arranged."

Late Saturday night Messrs. Fife and Ratsey changed their quarters from the Erin to the tender Plymouth, where they can be closer in touch with Capts. Hogarth and Wringe of the Shamrock, and also to make room for guests of Sir Thomas, who are arriving by every steamer. Col. Sharman-Crawford will be Sir Thomas's representative on the Columbia during the races, if present arrangements are not changed, and Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who has managed the Defender during the tuning-up spins of the Columbia, has been spoken of as the probable representative of the New York Yacht Club on the Shamrock.

At the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon Secretary J. V. S. Clarke announced that all tickets for the club steamer had been sold for the first two races, and inquiry among other clubmen who have chartered boats exhibits about the same state of affairs. The Gay Head, which will be the official boat of the Atlantic Yacht Club, will have on board a party of members and their friends. Only 900 tickets have been issued for each day, and Commodore Adams announced that none remained for the first two days, and less than 200 were left for the third race of the series.

The Riverside Yacht Club, one of the most exclusive of the Long Island Sound associations, has chartered the iron Steamboat Perseus. As no tickets for this steamer have been disposed of to any but members of the Riverside, and one or two other of the Sound clubs, the Perseus will carry almost exclusively a party of yachtsmen and their friends. The committee in charge, composed of Edward Binney, Charles T. Pierce, and Frank Bowne Jones, have been at work arranging the details, and the steamer will leave the city promptly at 8:45 each morning in order to be off the lightship in ample time to witness the preliminary manoeuvring of the racing yachts.

Vorant II.-Lorelei Race Declared Off.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—The race for the one-hundred-dollar cup between the Vorant II., Commodore George G. Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club, owner, and the Lorelei, owned by Alfred Peats, did not come off to-day. Both boats prepared for the contest, but just as they were manoeuvring preparatory to the start, a heavy gust of wind split the mainsail of the Vorant, and she was unable to race. Owing to the Lorelei going out of commission next week, the match is declared off.

PAYS $10,000 FOR A GELDING.

J. C. McCoy Buys the Untried 3-Year-Old Baralma from Scatt Newman.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—The most sensational sale of the year was made to-day at the track of the Louisville Fair and Driving Association, when J. C. McCoy of Kirkwood, Del., paid Scott Newman, Jr., the well-known Shelbyville turfman, $10,000 cash for Baralma, an untrained three-year-old gelding by Boreal, 2:15¾. The gelding has started but once in a race. That was at Evansville last week, when he won in straight heats, none better than 2:18. Sofe weeks ago, however, he made a very sensational public trial at the local track, turning the trick in 2:11¼. Immediately after this performance a well-known turfman offered Newman $6,000 cash, but was refused.

The gelding will almost certainly go to the post favorite in the $7,000 Kentucky Matron Stakes, to be run at the opening of the trots to-morrow. Extasy was the favorite all along, but the recent trials of Baralma has displaced her. In addition to the Matron Stakes, Baralma is entered in the $10,000 Futurity at Lexington and several other big stakes, the total amount of his possible winnings in the next few weeks being $30,000. Baralma is a big, fine-looking, clean-limbed chustnut.

Vailsburg Races Postponed.

The bicycle races to have been decided at the Vailsburg track, at Newark, N. J., yesterday, were postponed on account of the wet condition of the track.

CORNELL WITHOUT A COACH.

W. H. Bannard Is Out—His Successor to be Appointed at Once.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The report that W. H. Bannard will not coach Cornell's football team this season was officially verified on the return of Capt. Starbuck and his men to Ithaca to-day. The Chairman of the Football Committee, Prof. Huffcut, refused to state who would be the Princeton man's successor as coach, however.

The cause for Bannard leaving the Cornell team was not given. The manager of the Football Committee was aware of his intended action, and it is believed agreed to the same. It was stated that Cornell would not be long without a coach. The management will engage one before Wednesday's game with Syracuse. To-morrow the men will begin practice at Percy Field.

HANDICAP GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The weekly handicap golf matches at the Newport Golf Club links, which ended Saturday, in two classes for the cups offered by the club, resulted as follows: The winner in Class A was James Stillman, whose score was, gross 86, handicap 4, net 82. The other players were W. Woodward, F. C. Havemeyer, Fred P. Sands, H. Mortimer Brooks, and Robert Rowe. The winner in Class B was H. P. Rogers, whose score was, gross 99, handicap 18, net 81. Others who played in this class were Dr. J. J. Mason, Reginald Tower, H. R. Sedgwick, Ogden Mills, Herman B. Duryea, Richard McCreery, R. I. Gammell, W. Forbes Morgan, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. The clubhouse was occupied by the cottagers this afternoon, and luncheons were quite numerous, the largest being given by H. R. Sedgwick.

Columbia Eleven Ready for Games.

The Columbia University football eleven arrived in the city last night after three weeks' preliminary practice at Margaretville, in the Catskill Mountains. The members of the squad, twenty-eight in number, are all in excellent physical condition and ready for hard practice which will be resumed this morning on Manhattan Field under the direction of Coach George Sanford. Definite arrangements for a game with Yale at Manhattan Field on Oct. 28 have been made. The game with Amherst, which was scheduled for that date, will be played Oct. 21. The opening game of the season will be played Oct. 1 with Rutgers.

Manhattan College Games.

The Fall games of the Manhatan College students are to be held at the oval of the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, tomorrow. A varied programme of track and field events has been arranged. The Athletic Association offers four gold and four silver medals, to be awarded on a basis of maximum scores in several events. In addition to individual honors, the upper classes will compete for a silk banner.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.

1—Routenberg vs. Schweitzer.
2—Chavin vs. Smith.
3—Tanzer vs. Hoff.
4—Hays vs. Ledman.
5—Mass vs. Spero.
6—H. L. Judd Co. vs. Bennett.
7—Dugoff vs. Zeman.
8—Rosenstock vs. Montague.
9—Graham vs. Schleimer.
10—Weiss vs. Forbes.
11—Bennett vs. Nick.
12—Fay vs. Winters.
13—Stiner vs. Block.
14—Kopetzky vs. Mansbach.
15—Beck vs. Rosenthal.
16—Amer vs. Folk.
17—Reiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Podmore vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
19—Singer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Bryant vs. same.
21—Woodend vs. Woodend.
22—Fuchs vs. Machinsky.
23—Monaco vs. Boyd.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—McCann vs. Gerding.
2—Rottenberg vs. Stefjer.
3—Ehrenreich vs. Lichtenberg.
4—U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. vs. Hodgson.
5—Hoes vs. Allen.
6—Epstein vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

1—Marcus vs. Hollaender.
2—Stern vs. Barrett Chemical Co.
3—Bernheimer vs. Prince.
4—Stearns vs. Farrand.
6—Walton vs. Riverside Bank.
7—Greene vs. Seltz.
8—Wright vs. May.
9—Devine vs. Met. St. Ry
10—Pasternak vs. Weiss.

Appeals from Municipal Court.

1—Fleischhauer vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
2—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
3—Tanenbaum vs. Nahtigall.
4—Salzman vs. Lederer.
5—Brookstone vs. Westcott Express Co.
6—Chorosh vs. Birkhahn.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Venter vs. McCartney.
9—Ellery vs. Bendit.
10—Herter vs. Muser.
11—Minsky vs. Block.
12—Diamant vs. Long Island R. R.
13—Jennings vs. Tomlinson.
14—Tanenbaum vs. Rosenberg.
15—White vs. Holding.
18—Friedel vs. Fischer.
19—Murphy vs. Wapoaus.
20—Nichols vs. Well.
21—Zubrinsky vs. Sabin.
22—Webel vs. Clark.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Veisda vs. Scheer.
25—Stivers vs. Ritt.
26—Lewin vs. Towbin.
27—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry.
28—Draper vs. De Leon.
29—Dorbusn vs. Gobel.
30—Bauer vs. Met. St. Ry.
31—Leibel vs. Light.
32—Rubino vs. Fraterna Association.
33—Weisbrod vs. Dembowsky.
34—Parker vs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co.
35—Gaffney vs. Paul.
36—Aaron vs. Klein.
37—Hammett vs. Norton.
39—Van Brunt vs. Oestreicher.
40—Wood vs. Spofford.
41—Birnhak vs. Hollender.
42—Beberdick vs. Browning, King & Co.
43—Bracco vs. Schnitzer.
44—Scheich vs. German Odd Fellows' Home Association.
45—Routenberg vs. Schweitzer.
46—Rohner vs. Lenisch.
47—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited, vs. Ritt.
48—Wolf vs. Gross.
49—Craven vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
50—McKiernan vs. Ballin.
51—Bang vs. McAvoy.
52—Donaldson vs. Alexander.
54—Hughes vs. Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union.
55—Lippmann vs. Blumenthal.
56—Michel vs. Geyer.
57—Currier vs. Roseff.
58—Mutual Bank vs. Burrill.
59—City of New York vs. Union Ry.
60—Flomerfelt vs. Englander.
61—Williamson vs. Met. St. Ry.
62—McGrady vs. same.
63—Allen vs. Baker.
64—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
65—Lockwood vs. Dewey.
66—Sturcke vs. Egbe.
67—Martin vs. Lee.
68—Denike vs. Klinkowstein.
69—Bennett vs. Nick.
70—Isaacs vs. Minkofsky.
71—Scott vs. Brown.
72—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
73—Lees vs. Huertas.
75—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry.
76—Reitman vs. Neulander.
77—Same vs. same.
78—Goldberg vs. Fowler.
79—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R.
84—Wilson vs. Hogan.
85—Pascarella vs. Mannello.
86—New Lincoln Hotel Co. vs. Wadler.
87—Osborn vs. Am. Ink Co.
88—Jacobs vs. Rubinstein.
89—Haas vs. Hendricks.
90—Beakes Dairy Co. vs. Grand Central Real Estate & Invest. Co.
91—Mayer vs. Nassau Elect. R. R.
92—Jankelson vs. Pratt.
93—Banton vs. Torrey.
94—Mead vs. Friedberg.
95—A. D. Farmer & Son Type F. Co. vs. Sorgi.
96—Boyojian vs. Kelly.
97—Beck vs. Rosenthal.
98—Haas vs. Pettengill.
99—Leto vs. Smith.
100—Coleman vs. Fitzgerald Bros. Brewing Co.
101—Richards vs. Ward.
102—Leto vs. Smith.
103—Price vs. Elsen.
104—Perlus vs. Spless.
105—Renoux vs. Norgues.
106—Renoux vs. Blake.
107—Ablowich vs. Piemme.
108—Lazarus vs. Spencer.
109—Flood vs. Huff.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cutting vs. Cutting.
2—Arnold vs. Dean.
34—Ulmar vs. Tonges.
35—Walker vs. Stevens.
36—Stark vs. Fowler.
37—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Askey.
38—In re Barnes.
39—People ex rel. Hayes vs. Knox.
40—Jackson vs. Kantrowitz.
41—Fox vs. Mayo.
42—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Lipsky.
43—Sun Ins. Office vs. Chappell.
44—Coundouris vs. Ehrman.
45—Miller vs. Miller.
46—Ryan vs. Feeney.
47—Barnum vs. Barnum.
48—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Furthman.
49—Rosenthal vs. Stone.
50—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Nesbett.
51—Ross vs. Tattersalls of N. Y.
52—Tilby vs. Giles.
53—Cegada vs. Wills.
54—In re Walton Av.
55—In re De Forest.
56—People ex rel. Sullivan vs. Clausen.
57—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Merritt.
58—Barth vs. Lane.
59—Jones vs. Menke.
60—Jones vs. Smith.
61—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
62—Herrman vs. Weisskopf.
63—Spinks vs. Beifeld.
64—McCloskey vs. Mercer.
65—Abbett vs. Dorsey.
66—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roe.
67—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sebastian Hauck,	Catharine Donohue,
Robert Bonner,	Leopold Friedman,
Mary Clausen,	James Crove,
Nicola Laino,	Barbara Demmerle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; McCarthy and Conlan, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.

1—Brady vs. Lovell.
2—Browning vs. Chadwick.
3—Pakas vs. Hollingshead.
4—Empire City Marble Co. vs. Standard Structural Co.
5—Betancourt vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—Henry Huber Co. vs. Warren.
7—Romanski vs. Union Ry.
8—Fraser vs. Alpha Combined Heating and L. Mfg. Co.
9—Dennis vs. Tebbets.
10—Martin vs. Porter.
11—Lawrence vs. Samuels.

Appeals from judgments:

1—Cunningham vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2—Strauss vs. Murray.
3—McDonald vs. Wesendonck.
4—Franken vs. McAlpin.
5—Folsom vs. Winters.
6—Krieger vs. Kaye.
7—Brachfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
9—Smith vs. Smith.
10—Lessler vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
11—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg. Co.
12—Chambers vs. Goldklaug.
13—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
14—James H. Brown.
15—Charles Earl.
16—Samuel Light.

Pleadings.

1—William Munson.
2—Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Reynolds.
3—Mary Coles.
4—Jacob Schwartzberg, Charles O'Connor.
5—Frank Evans.
6—John Gerard, James Bauland.
7—John Gerard.
8—Henry B. Kidd.
9—Joseph Delia.
10—Paul Batiste.
11—Edward Quinn.
12—Edward Harrison.
13—Hutkoff vs. Penn. R. R.
14—Luedecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
15—Goodfellow vs. N. Y. & Commercial S. L. Co.
16—Gowing vs. Warner.
17—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
18—Marrus vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
19—Stephens vs. Cowen.
20—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
21—Flaccus vs. Drovert Mfg. Co.
22—Singer vs. McDermott.
23—Kuhlman vs. Met. St. Ry.
24—Anderson vs. Dwyer.
25—Aldhous vs. Bovers.
26—Cuebas vs. Klein.
27—Marquis vs. Wood.
28—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
29—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry.
30—O'Sullivan vs. York Lumber Corp.
31—Levien vs. Webb.
32—Squilanti vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Block vs. Garfiel.
34—Haszlacker vs. 3d Av. R. R.
35—Merican vs. Met. St. Ry.
36—Perrin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
37—Mercantile Safe Dep. Co. vs. Parker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Phillip Laken.
2—Mary H. R. O'Donnell.
3—Frank Kennedy.
4—John O'Brien, Patrick McKinney, William Smith.
5—Paul Alias.
6—John Romeno.
7—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
8—James Brennan.
9—August Austin.
10—Albert Cook.
11—William Roussell, Caesar Cella.
12—Michael Stillman, alias Mischen.
13—Edward Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Philip McDennett.
2—Charles Thomas.
3—Frederick Williams.
4—Emil Riallis.
5—James Halpin.
6—William Newcombe.
7—John J. Clark, Michael Redmond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

BICYCLES.

Keeping Your Seat

is where the great pleasure comes in in riding the bicycle. On a rough road the ordinary wheel gives you a thorough shaking up, and if you are at all nervous or in delicate health it is most unpleasant.

The Stearns Cushion Frame Bicycle

overcomes all these faults. You keep your seat no matter how rough the road, and it does away with all jolting and lessens the fatigue on long-distance runs. Get a Cushion Frame if you want to ride luxuriously and ke

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The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Holmes & Co.,
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Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

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STOCKS 10 SHARES AND UPWARD. on moderate margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, WHEAT on moderate margin.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
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Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
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Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

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BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N.Y. 89 State St., Boston.
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Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Four % interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

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37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
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DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whittney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge..President
Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
S. L. Conklin.....Secretary
F. C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis, Samuel M. Jarvis, James B. Dill, Hugh Kelly, C. W. Drake, Luis Suarez Calban, Henry F. Shoemaker, Roland R. Conklin, Wager Swayne, James S. Kuhn, Arnold Marcus, S. L. Conklin, Heman Dowd.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF R. R. CO. REORGANIZATION.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1899.
The plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies, dated Philadelphia, August 17, 1899, has this day been declared operative, more than a majority of the first mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan, as well as other securities affected thereby. Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO., of Philadelphia, Pa.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, of New York, N. Y.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO., of Chicago, Ill.
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE KANTOOR, of Amsterdam, Holland.
COMMERZ AND DISCONTO BANK, of Berlin, Germany.
MESSRS. KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., of London, Eng.
The holders of the first mortgage bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies are hereby notified that in order to participate in the benefits of this reorganization, they are required to deposit their said bonds and certificates of stock with one of the depositaries above mentioned, for which securities they will receive negotiable receipts of the depositary.
Application will promptly be made to have the said certificates of deposit duly listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, pending which further deposits will be received by any of said depositaries under the terms of said plan and agreement.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSHER, New York.
ANTHONY BRADY, New York.
WILLIAM EDENBORN, Chicago.
MAX PAM, Chicago.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 W. Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
READ & PETTIT,
328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Of Counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.
TO ALL HOLDERS OF HALLGARTEN & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5, 1898, IN RESPECT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that on and after SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1899, holders of Hallgarten & Co.'s certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 5, 1898, in respect of the Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, may receive the new Four Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.
September 25, 1899.
Hallgarten & Co.,
28 Broad Street, New York.
Representing S. I. R. T. Second Mortgage Bondholders.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

LEWIS A. MAY,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
ALEXANDER McELWEEN,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
EUGENE F. ENSLEN,
Cashier Jefferson County Savings Bank.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
(Occupying entire first floor of the Munn Building)
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Send for our "HIGH AND LOW PRICES," a comprehensive publication showing the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, Grain, and Cotton each day for the past year. Mailed free on request.
WRITE FOR OUR VALUABLE MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free.
On Monday we will issue a Special Letter entitled
"The Money Situation and the Outlook for Stocks."
All speculators should write or wire for it.
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES AND FINANCIAL RATING.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.
Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d St.,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1899.
The Transfer Books of said Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 2d, 1899, until 10:00 A. M. October 16th, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

National Wall Paper Company,
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 2nd, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer books will be closed on September 27th, 1899, and reopen on October 3rd, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons No. 6, due October 1st, 1899, from Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, Manitowoc Division, 6% First Mortgage Divisional Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after October 2d, 1899, at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, September 20th, 1899.

American Beet Sugar Company. Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 30th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October S. MIMS, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1899.
The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 25th, 1899.
Coupons maturing October 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's bank statement makes it less easy for Stock Exchange speculators to purvey bear "arguments." The much forecasted deficit in surplus reserves does not appear. Money-market conditions generally indicate improvement. Bankers of experience having large opportunities for observations beyond local bounds are not pessimistic; their agreement is that the outlook has become favorable.

Generally there is expectation that firm rates will obtain in the money market for some time to come, but such stringency as can seriously handicap business is not considered probable here or at any other money centre of the country.

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Money advanced toward harvesting and marketing Western crops will be soon starting this way in volume. Western bankers are quoted as believing that the return movement this year will not only start earlier than usual, but that along with repayment of Eastern loans there will be unprecedented deposits of Western money. The head of a great trust company in Chicago, in correspondence with a Wall Street business associate, says:

"I estimate that fully three-fifths of the money realized on our Western crops this season will go East and stay there. Some of the surplus will be spent on the betterment of Western farms and the like, but in the East even Wall Street's security market will have a chance to absorb great sums. A feeling has developed in the West beyond what generally is realized that while Western railroads are prospering, making earnings beyond all past example, the securities of them are pretty good investments for Western people themselves; and I have recently been very greatly surprised by the fashion which seems to have developed in Western communities to put surplus moneys into stocks like Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. In this new venture of the Granger going into partnership with Wall Street there are a good many possibilities which our political economists can afford to give consideration to—but just from the Western viewpoint of only three or four years ago how odd it seems."

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While the business week is to be broken in upon by holidays, it is probable that we shall have activity. The bear contingent will resume aggressiveness; but there has not yet been any such universal and profitable covering of shorts as bear boasts represent.

WHY PAPER PRICES ADVANCE.

The recent advance in the price of paper has been so marked upon that it may not be amiss to quote a Director of the International Paper Company, who says:

"The extreme drought which prevailed throughout the country, and which has really been unprecedented, has had the effect of closing down very many mills in whole or in part. As a result it has made it very difficult in many instances for the mills to supply the demands—unusually large and likely to continue so—which have been made upon them, or even to care for the contracts that they have had.

"The advance in ground wood and likewise in sulphite and other materials required in the making of both book and news paper would tend to make prices higher, even though there were no scarcity caused by the shutting down of these mills.

"In my opinion the production of paper at the present time is not more than 75 per cent. of the capacity of the mills.

"While the situation would be relieved by the lifting of the drought, prices will still continue higher, for in some cases the surplus profits have all been used up and some of the mills are, as it were, running from hand to mouth. It will take them a long time to accumulate their product to such an extent that they can run to advantage—that is to say, can run on the same machine for a number of days without being obliged to change over to catch up on orders for a different kind of paper.

"As for the increase in price, there has been no such advance as stated, the increase in news paper being from ⅛ to ¼ per a pound, and in book paper from ¼ to ½ cent a pound."

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On this subject the current number of Paper says:

Low water is at present the chief controlling factor in the market for news paper. It prevails in almost all sections of the country, and, as a result, the production of ground wood, and consequently of news paper, is very considerably reduced. The streams this year have been abnormally low, and, unless heavy rains set in, there will be no change in prevailing conditions. In the Black River district most of the news machines are idle because of low water, and in other sections, both east and west, many machines are "down" for the same reason. As an incident in this line, although, of course, it does not affect the production of news, it may be noted that Holyoke mills are "down" two and a half days each week owing to low water, the streams in that section not having been as low in fifteen years. With some New York State mills the water power has diminished so greatly as to temporarily wipe it out of existence as a factor in paper manufacture. Another incident in the same line may be mentioned. There has been going on for two weeks at Millinocket, Me., where the Great Northern Paper Company is building its plant, a test to determine the minimum power which the stream there furnishes, and it has been found that even under present conditions it will provide 16,000 horse power, a figure which is entirely satisfactory to those interested.

Consumers have noted the facts of low water and reduced production, and, while their actual consumption has increased somewhat, it has not grown to the extent indicated by the orders which they have put into the mills. In other words, they are storing paper, and are thus providing for a continued absence of the "rainy day," which is now so much needed. Some consumers have made their requests materially larger, and in one instance one of them, who usually takes about 400 tons a month, this month stated that he would require 1,200 tons. This was not because he expected to use that quantity in the period named. He was simply taking the precaution to provide that the paper should be in sight should his necessities require it.

Newspaper publishers are gradually, but not largely, increasing their orders. The heaviest increase in demand comes from the tablet manufacturers, the large printers, wall paper stainers and paper box men, all of whom have been liberal buyers.

The capacity of the paper producing mills has been enlarged somewhat, and will be further by the machines now in course of construction, and by the output of the Great Northern Paper Company and the St. Regis Paper Company when these concerns get in operation. Some people fear that with this enlarged capacity the market will be overburdened with product, but shrewd men in the business do not see any trouble ahead on that score, believing that the consumptive needs of home and foreign trade will keep pace with the enlarged supply.

The price of news has not been advanced as much as the manufacturers desire. They allege that the cost of production is steadily rising, and that in order to allow of profits, higher prices must be enforced.

TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

That there is a field for American enterprise, capital, and commerce in Central and South America is a fact that has for some time been admitted and recognized. In some quarters, indeed, the opportunity offered has been profitably taken advantage of, but that there is no little room for improvement must be made manifest by this statement from Mr. A. Auerbach, an American citizen, at present a merchant of Bluefields, who has just returned from a trip to Europe:

"It seems to me that the American merchants and manufacturers do not take advantage of their opportunities in Central America, and fail to realize our position. Their chief difficulty is that they do not know how to pack. They seem to forget that we pay duties extravagantly on the gross weight, for almost every consignment of goods is done up in very, and unnecessarily, heavy boxes, the weight of which makes a considerable difference in our duty payment.

"Quite in contrast, the goods which we get from England and the Continent are just as safely and securely packed, but in boxes of much lighter weight.

"That, however, is not all. It is a fact that American goods are dearer to us than European or English. Take the case of cotton goods, for instance. The English get their cottons from America, and are consequently able to sell cotton goods to us cheaper than the United States can—and this though the cost of freight is greater from Europe than from America.

"We get our flour, beans, and corn from the United States, but that is about all. In canned goods we get only the common kind from America, the better class coming from England and France. We even get our sugar from Germany.

"We are, however, prepared for a wider trade with the United States, but her merchants must accommodate themselves to our conditions in Central America if they hope to get out trade."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 24.—The market last week was firm and hardening, although quiet. In yarns an average business was done, American yarns showing ⅛ and Egyptians 3-16 increase for the week. Some business for India and Japan in bundles was noted. Cloth was dull, but strong. Calcutta was full, but that market bought some dhooties. Bombay, though quiet, bought some bleaching cloths. Madras gave moderate orders for wide cloths, Karachi for narrow shortings and fancies, and Batavia for low cloths, the demand in this instance being considerable. China did a fair trade in specialities, and the same was true of Japan in medium shortings as well as fancies. South America did a fairly active miscellaneous trade. The Levant took some shortings and print cloths. Egypt is digesting previous heavy supplies.

In the home trade deliveries were good, but there was little new business. Almost all the business was for long delivery, often up to May.

Germany reports the formation of a combine among the Westphalian cotton spinners, about 90 per cent. having joined for the regulation of production and prices. The latter were raised 3 pfennigs during the week. The cloth business there is for the most part dragging in the hope of a reaction to very low prices. Mulhouse did a considerable business in finished goods for export.

Roubaix reports great activity there, with a sharp demand for yarns and cloth and rising prices.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons will be paid by the Tredegar Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, and the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Railroad Company. Details will be found in another column.
J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they will pay three months' interest on certain Mexican bonds on and after Oct. 1.

The World's Beer.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

According to recently published German statistics, the world's production of beer in 1898 amounted to 224,400,000 hectolitres, (of twenty-two gallons,) or nearly 5,000,000,000 gallons. The Fatherland was at the head of the tree, or barrel, with 61,300,000 hectolitres; the United States, South America, and Australia (strangely lumped together) coming next with 55,400,000, then the United Kingdom, 53,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 20,610,000, and Belgium, 12,410,000. France is sixth on the list, with 8,870,000 hectolitres, while poor but sober Spain brewed only 130,000, a mere fraction of the output of one single Berlin brewery, which produced 709,000 hectolitres. As a beer drinker the Bavarian is an easy first, with 235 litres per annum, the consumption per caput in other countries being as follows: Belgium, 169 litres; Great Britain, 145; Germany, 115; Denmark, 85; Switzerland, 55; United States, 47; Austria-Hungary, 44; Holland, 40; France, 22; Norway, 15; Sweden, 11, and Russia, 4. The world's beer would float a fleet, but we fear that without the modern chemist's assistance the world's hops would not produce the beer.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

American Woolen Company Has Advanced Clays Again.

LARGE BUSINESS IN HOSIERY

Number of Underwear Lines Short—Blankets in Good Shape—Cotton Goods Market Strong.

There is but little change to report in regard to men's wear woolens. The market is comparatively quiet. Cancellations have been comparatively few and revisions not serious. Prices during the week were advanced considerably over those of the openings, and held firmly. The American Woolen Company has advanced clays again, but, as they are sold up, this means nothing except that the company is keeping abreast of the wool market, which is continually advancing.

The domestic manufacturers of dress goods have had a splendid season all through. Rough materials have been in demand and also broadcloths and venetians. The mills have confined themselves so far to business for Fall, and have not yet attempted to get ready for Spring orders. Samples for Spring are now open in the importers' rooms. Salesmen are out or starting on the road for business. Soft wools promise best for Spring, and worsteds are on the decline.

The jobbers have done somewhat less business during the past week than during the two or three previous weeks. The orders were practically finished, as far as the placing was concerned. The season has been a very prosperous one. Nearly all materials have sold well. Broadcloths, venetians, and cheviots have been leaders in plain goods, and plaids are undoubtedly first in the line of novelties. Fine imported plaids are scarce in the market, and the demand cannot be met. Crepons continue to do a good business, and will probably continue through the Spring season.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The past ten days have shown an enormous business in imported hosiery, and the market has been full of buyers looking for both fancy and staple goods. The trade did not expect anything like the demand that has come to hand for fancy half hose, and the retailers have sold such large quantities that their stocks have been badly demoralized. It is confidently expected now that men's half hose will be in large demand in fancies. The retailers have sold a large part of what were really very small stocks of fancies and have been obliged to call upon the importers for more.

Prices of hosiery are very firm, and it is considered that there is no room for weakness anywhere. Domestic manufacturers are well satisfied in regard to the amount of business, both on full fashion and on seamless goods. For these goods, also, we find that there have been a good many orders accepted for delivery in the Spring of 1900. Seamless goods are not quite as well situated as full fashion, for there is a disposition to cut prices in order to secure business in a few cases.

The jobbers in underwear report that their business during the past two weeks has been larger, in the majority of cases, than they have ever known before. A number of lines are very short in supply, and they don't know where to turn to find them. This shortness is felt more keenly in the fleece-lined goods than on anything else, and particularly in the very cheap brands.

When the Fall business opened in underwear there was a big rush on these goods, and prices were cut right and left by the manufacturers, in order to get business. Every mill manufacturing these goods became oversold, and to-day the result of this is being felt. Prices are going up, so that orders cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the same price, and, in fact, it is hard to find the goods at any price. Business in flat wool goods is increasing, and has returned almost to a natural basis.

The Spring business is now complete, as far as the traveling salesman is concerned, and a large quantity of orders were booked. Importers report a very satisfactory business during the week, and say that the season will be most excellent altogether. Prices have been very firm everywhere.

BLANKETS AND COTTON GOODS.

Blankets are in excellent shape in almost every line, and the end of the season will find everything desirable and well cleaned up. This will be the second season in which the blanket manufacturers have been able to close out practically the entire stocks, and are ready to begin the new season with other goods. Prices are on a fairly satisfactory basis, and will be advanced with the opening of new goods. Orders on hand to-day are being made up from wool purchased from three to four months ago, when it was cheaper, and any business to-day for which wool must be purchased in the open market will call for much higher prices.

While the present market for cotton goods seems to be exceptionally strong, the future depends to a large extent upon the cotton crop which is coming forward, whether this will be higher, the same, or lower than the last. At present, with one exception, cotton goods are all very strong. That one exception is the printed fashion goods which have not been duplicated to any great extent yet. The future price of cotton goods will not, however, depend entirely upon the cotton crop, because the product of the largest number of the mills is sold so far ahead. It would, of course, affect the market in time, but not immediately.

A number of bids have been received during the last week for large quantities for home consumption. Sellers, however, on account of the present condition of the market, are not anxious to accept any bids for the future at to-day's prices, and there is no pressure brought to bear upon them by the mills to do so. Brown cottons are particularly strong and quiet, generally sold up for a long time. Export business, however, is not as lively as that for home trade.

Bleached cottons continue in steady demand, and prices show an upward tendency. Denims have been in quieter request, but prices are firm, and the same is true of other coarse colored cottons. There have been a fair number of orders coming to hand for fancy prints, but the duplicate orders are not yet what was expected. Prices are slightly irregular. The following advances have been named during the week: Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co. have advanced Fairweil 4-4 bleached cottons 1-16 cents per yard. They have also advanced the price of Cabot 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 6 cents per yard.

Joshua L. Bailey & Co. have advanced prices of EK, EB, EL, E, EE, EH, EA, EEE, and 250 hickory stripes, Erwin denims one-fourth of a cent per yard. The same advance has been made on Nos. 3,000, 280, 250, and 220, plain denims.

Treat & Converse have advanced Pride of the West 9-8 bleached cottons to 15 cents, and 5-4 to 17 cents per yard.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced Blackstone and Fitchville 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 6¼ cents and 5¾ cents per yard, respectively. They have also advanced the price of Farmers' choice 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 5¾ cents per yard.

Joy, Langdon & Co. have advanced the price of Hamilton D and B. O. G. ticks one-fourth of a cent per yard.

Smith, Hogg & Gardner have advanced the price of Yardstick and Argyle 4-4 fine brown cottons one-fourth of a cent per yard. They also have advanced the price of York corset cloths one-half a cent per yard.

Whitin & Collins have advanced the price of Forest Mills 4-4 and 7-8 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent per yard.

Poor Brothers, agents, have advanced the price of their thirty-six-inch percales 2½ cents per yard.

Grinnell, Willis & Co. have made the following advances on wide sheetings:

	Wamsutta ST.		New Bedford HH.	
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
9-8	13	13½	14	14½
5-4	15	15½	16	16½
48-inch	17	17½	18	18½
50-inch	18	18½	19	19½
6-4	19	19½	20	20¼
65-inch	24	25	25	26
8-4	27½	28½	30	31
9-4	30	31	32½	33½
10-4	32½	83½	35	86
11-4	37½	38½	40	41
12-4	47¼	48½	..	..

Wamsutta percale sheetings: Brown—9-8, 16 cents; 5-4, 18 cents; 48-inch, 20 cents; 50-inch, 21 cents; 6-4, 22 cents; 65-inch, 30 cents; 8-4, 37½ cents; 9-4, 40 cents; 10-4, 42½ cents; 11-4, 47½ cents.

Molasses as Cattle Food.

From The Louisiana Planter.

Mules, horses, hogs, and cattle that have been fed all the can molasses that they would consume, and this during over four years in Louisiana, have shown the most satisfactory results from the consumption of such feed. All stock that consume molasses seem to like it, and it proves to be an extremely effective and nutritious food.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HOME BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$384,901.04
Overdrafts		33.15
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$17,998.97	
Due from approved reserve agents	38,465.74	
		56,464.71
Banking house and lot	50,000.00	
		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		222,078.75
Specie		52,392.14
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		63,382.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,392.90	
Other items carried as cash	2,401.71	
		27,794.61
		$857,646.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	18,955.83
Due depositors	668,690.57
	$857,646.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDW. SCHWEYER, Acting President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier of the Home Bank, a bank located and

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ALASKA.

Shocks Were Severe and a Huge Tidal Wave Formed.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 24.—Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat under date of Sept. 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Sunday, Sept. 3, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were fifty-two distinct shocks, culminating at 3 o'clock P. M. in a shock so severe that people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or if outside they were thrown to the ground, while pictures fell from the walls and dishes and crockery crashed on the shelves and houses rocked and swayed and whirled, while the mission bell rang violently in the shaking church tower.

"Panic-stricken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water thirty feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf the village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor, and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force, and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction.

"The tide would rise ten feet in the space of four or five minutes, and in an equally short time go down again. These sudden fluctuations were frequently repeated. Tents were pitched on the hills back of the village and nearly the whole population is camping out, fearing that another tidal wave may come. From the 10th to the present there have been frequent shocks, one having occurred this forenoon."

Another Earthquake in Alaska?

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 24.—The seismograph, in operation in the meteorological station here, indicated severe shocks of earthquake yesterday. On the occasion of the recent disturbances at Skaguay the instrument indicated it. Yesterday's was much severer than formerly, and the officials regarded Alaska as the probable scene of another earthquake.

WOULD TELL DEWEY HER TALE.

Mrs. Hallor, Whose Son Is on His Ship, Dislikes Barge Office Ways.

Mrs. Theresa Hallor, who says she keeps a boarding house in London, but for all that is as Irish as the bogs of Sligo, arrived here on the steamship St. Paul on Saturday. Mrs. Hallor is forty-five years old, and told the immigration authorities that she was unfortunate enough to have been married twice.

When asked if she had any money she said she believed that was her own affair. As she did not show any signs of extreme wealth, she was put into the detention pen. She smothered her indignation until yesterday. To the Board of Special Inquiry she said:

"If yez air so inquisitive as to phry into the lives av dacint people to such an extint I might be afther makin' known to yez that me son John Lawrence Brown—him by me first husband, Dinny Brown, dead and gone these many years, more's the pity—this son John Lawrence Brown was on the Raleigh and took a hand in the foight in Manilly. The bhoy is afther comin' home on the Olympia, and be the same token I'm afther meetin' him down the bay some Saturday. Here his poor old mither is bein' shut in and worrited to death only for the matter av a few pounds.

"I'll be after sayin' as if I'm not let go av me. It's a sorry shtory I'll be after tellin' George Dewey av yure sayins and goins on."

The officials, despite these threats, were obdurate until Mrs. Hallor, with a grimace, pulled from the folds of her dress £11 in English money, whereupon she was released and left in high dudgeon.

Steam Barge Sinks at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—In a severe wind and rain storm this evening the steam barge Cleveland, lumber laden, sank in the harbor near the mouth of the Chicago River. Capt. Henry Davis and a crew of eleven men were rescued by tugs with considerable difficulty. The Cleveland left Frankfort, Mich., Saturday, bound for Chicago, with 200,000 feet of lumber. The boat sprang a leak off Waukegan, and, owing to her water-logged condition, was driven on a reef while attempting to reach the inner harbor piece. After the crew was rescued tugs dragged the half-sunken vessel into the inner harbor. The Cleveland was built thirty years ago.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	23

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour, firm; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.35; Spring specials, $4.10@$4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.45; straights, $3@$3.20; bakers, $1.20@$3.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@68c; No. 2 red, 72⅝c; No. 2 corn, 34½@35⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝@23⅛c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25c; No. 2 rye, 56⅜@57¼c; No. 2 barley, 41@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork per bbl, $8.15@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.83; granulated, $5.31; clover, no sales, $5.50@$6.75.

COTTON.—Intense excitement prevailed all through Saturday's session in the cotton market, with trading again very active. A desperate attack was made upon the market, as soon as the call started, by the bear forces, who were reinforced by weak cables from Liverpool and a number of large European selling orders. Unfinished longs became nervous, and in some instances sold a portion of their holdings. This pressure forced near-by deliveries off 2 to 3 points. The selling movement spent itself before January was reached, however, with the result that the late months advanced rapidly, with the market at the close of the call firm and 4 to 5 points higher. For the rest of the forenoon offerings of whatever nature were snapped up with wonderful eagerness by early short sellers and the foreign element.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6 27	6 27	6 27	6.27@6.29
October	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.29@....
November	6.27	6.34	6.27	6.33@6.34
December	6.35	6.43	6.35	6.42@6.43
January	6.43	6.49	6.43	6.47@6.48
February	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.50@6.52
March	6.55	6.56	6.53	6.55@....
April	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59@6.61
May	6.64	6.64	6.60	6.61@6.62
June	6.65	6.65	6.63	6.63@6.65
July	~~	6.67	6.66	6.65@6.67
August	....	....	....	6.66@6.68

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 6,000 sales. Receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-16d. Futures opened irregular at 1 1-64d decline; closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2¼-64d net decline. January-February, 3.31½b; February-March, 3.32s; March-April, 3.32½b; April-May, 3.33b; May-June, 3.33½o; June-July, 3.34b; July-August, 3.34½b; September, 3.36b; September-October, 3.34½b; October-November, 3.33½b; November-December, 3.32b; December-January, 3.31½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74	74¼	74	74
December	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾
May	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	39¼
December	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
May	36⅛	36⅛	36	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	73½
December	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜
May	75½	75½	74⅞	74⅞
Corn—				
September	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜
December	30⅛	30⅛	29 13-16	29⅞
May	30 7-16	30½	30¼	30¼
Oats—				
September	22 1-16	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
December	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
May	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was a rather tame affair Saturday, with prices a shade easier at the opening, and the tendency for the rest of the brief session toward a lower level. A feeling of uncertainty was engendered by reports from Chicago to the effect that one or two small houses did not "get through" last night, and that several small firms were expected to be obliged to fall before the day was out. It was known that several New York houses had been served with papers by Deputy Sheriffs upon the assumption that they hold funds on account of Barrett, Farnum & Co., whose failure was announced last Thursday. While this had no direct bearing on the market it contributed to the disquieting influence of the predictions of further trouble at Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Wheat, firmer; No. 1 Northern, 72@74c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70c. Rye, No. 1, 58@58½c. Barley, No. 2, 46c; sample, 39@46c.

DULUTH, Sept. 23.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 72⅝c; September, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 69¼c; October, 69¼c; December, 69¾c; May, 72⅝c; No. 2, Northern, 67⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 63⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Close: Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 68¼c; December, 68⅝@68⅝c; May, 71⅜@71½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

CORN—Prices ¼@¼c net lower. December corn on the curb ranged from 36⅞ to 37c, closing at 37c.

OATS—No. 2 closed 28c; No. 3, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 30@35c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western 66c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, spot; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN——55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.90@$3.80; Spring clears, $3.@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $18.75@$19, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $...35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Quoted: Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.45; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Flour—First patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.50@$2.60; bran, $10.50@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $6@$6.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—6¼c; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾@7c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10¼c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5@5⅝c. LARD—$5.05; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 5¼c; Western, 5⅛@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7½@8c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess strong, 67s 6d; prime mess firm, 51s 3d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, strong, 46s. Bacon —Strong; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—Firm; prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American, refined, in pails, 29s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 97s; good, 72s. Cheese—Firm; American, finest white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Firm; prime city, 25s; Australian, in London, 26s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, nominal. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 37s. Resin—Common firm, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—28s 3d.

COFFEE.—No general desire was manifested by either bull or bear interests to open new accounts in Saturday's market, and the investment public continued to maintain a passive attitude in the absence of influential new factors on which to base new ideas. Smaller holders were induced to liquidate in a meagre way by heavier receipts at Brazilian ports than anticipated, unfavorable foreign market news and a slight increase in the American visible supply. The opening of the market was quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. At the close the market was steady with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	4.10@4.15
October	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10@4.15
November	....	....	....	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
January	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
February	....	....	....	4.50@4.55
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
April	....	....	....	4.60@4.65
May	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
June	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
August	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5800; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 1,163,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened steady and unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; sales, 18,000 bags. January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33; August, 33.25; September, 31; October, 31; November, 31.25; December, 31.50. Rio, coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 6@275; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 25,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 14,000 bags; stock, 349,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $34; pig iron warrants, $18; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.20; exchange, lead, $4.62½; spelter, $5.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels $8.80 and in bulk $6.30; Philadelphia, barrels $8.75, and in bulk $6.25; refined cases, New York, $10.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 27@27½c; off Summer yellow, 26@27c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c, linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 00c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50, spirits turpentine, 50@50¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50@$3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23—Turpentine, 46c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 47c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 46½@47c; rosin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.30, $2.50, and $2.50; tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $6@$8.50; erassers and fed calves, $3.75@$4.25; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per pound; sheep, fair to prime, $4@$4.50; lambs, $5@$5.85; one car extra, $6.35. Canadian lambs, $5.75@$5.87½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 241 and 243 West Broadway, east side, 74.10 feet north of White Street, runs north 37.8 by east 100 by south 19.4 by west 20.5 by south 18.1 by west 100, six-story brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,375 First Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 23 by 60, four-story brick double flat, with two stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 3,733 Third Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, together with 3,735 and 3,737 adjoining, each 20.5 feet front, and varying in depth from 95.11 to 110.5, three four-story brick flats, with stores; St. Paul's Place, north side, 95.11 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 28.9 by 109, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 3,735, $2,885; on 3,735, $2,129; on 3,737, $2,377; on the St. Paul's Place parcel, $3,665.

On the premises, at noon, by Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale, seventy-two parcels in Yonkers, including the country seats known as The Oaks and Springside, residences on High Street, Warburton and Woodworth Avenues, and sixty-four plots and lots on Fairview and High Streets, Ridgeway and Vineyard Avenues.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

90% HOUSES

We represent 90% of the most desirable houses on the

UPPER WEST SIDE

For Sale, Rent, or Exchange,

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
446 COLUMBUS AVE.

39 West 81st Street
facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 19 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements; open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

219 WEST 20TH ST. $28 A MONTH.
Elegant flat; five light rooms and bath. All improvements; second floor; just put in perfect condition; great opportunity for a respectable family; also similar flat for $25 a month. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Trouville

2783 & 2785 BROADWAY

Located on the west side of Broadway, between 107th and 108th Streets, fronting upon the broad plaza formed by Broadway, West End Ave., and 107th Street, which intersect at that point. Riverside Drive is but one block away and can be seen from the roof garden of The Trouville.

The apartments consist of eight large, light rooms and tile bathroom; also hot and cold water in chambers. Every detail is of the latest improvement and so arranged as to afford the luxury and exclusiveness of a private dwelling.

The rents are reasonable. An illustrated booklet, showing plans of apartments, can be had for the asking. Always open for inspection. No workmen on premises; ready for immediate occupancy.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

"THE ORMONDE."

THIS ELEGANT MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN CONNECTION WITH "THE SEMINOLE," OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON BROADWAY FROM 69TH TO 70TH STREET.

APARTMENTS BEING RENTED RAPIDLY. AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Location most convenient, absolutely fire-proof, beautifully decorated, hardwood trim, parquet floors, two passenger elevators, two lines of fire-proof stairs, elevator service and stairs for help, sanitary arrangements perfect, servants' bath, bathrooms tiled on both floors and walls, shower baths, hot and cold water filtered, artificial refrigeration, electric light, steam heat, steam drying rooms. Telephone in each apartment, in short, absolute perfection in every particular, and provided with every comfort and convenience known to modern architecture. Rent, $2,200.00 up.

APPLY TO J. P. LENNON, SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or JAMES BUTLER, OWNER, 406 GREENWICH STREET.

The Broadway,
1425 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

A very desirable corner apartment with southerly and easterly exposure; also small apartments of one or two bedrooms, with sitting room, suitable for bachelors, including light, heat, and attendance.

For plans and particulars apply to (7268)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.,
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL STREET.

The Sorrento.

Madison Ave., n. w. cor. 31st St.

An attractive 8-room and one 10-room apartment for housekeeping; also a 3-room suite; all improvements.

For plans and particulars apply to (7284)
GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, BRANCH OFFICES:
1 Madison Avenue,
10 WALL STREET. 751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

NEW APARTMENTS.
93d Street West, 306-308,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

8-9 large, light rooms, and 2 baths; every modern improvement; electric lights, elevator, &c. RENTS LOW.
R. AXELROD, owner. SUPERINTENDENT
11 Manhattan Av. on premises.

THE WELLINGTON,
Southwest corner 92d St & Madison Ave.
Only two fine apartments remain to be rented in this new house.
Suites of 7 rooms and bath.
Direct outside light in each room.
Every up-to-date improvement.

A CORONADO A

New, fire-proof, corner Park Av. and 81st.—Apartments of 7 to 8 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service, electric light, fuel for cooking included in rent; $85, $100; service unexcelled.

REAL ESTATE.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
No. 20 East 35th Street.
A very attractive 21-ft. dwelling, in good order; or will rent furnished for one year. (7438)
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
HEAD OFFICE, BRANCH OFFICES:
1 Madison Avenue,
10 WALL STREET. 751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

NEW FLATS, $36 TO $40.
Newly furnished, six rooms and bath; hot water supply; exceptionally fine; reference. Apply 54 West 98th St., or H. B. COCHEU, 71 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

364 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL Station.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.
The following trips will be made by
THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE
From Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring Street.
PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE
From Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street.
Limited number of tickets, good only on steamer for which sold.

Down the Bay to Meet Dewey.
Thursday, Sept. 28th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $2.00.
Both Steamers will make a trip down the Bay, and possibly as far as Sandy Hook, to meet and greet the OLYMPIA, affording an opportunity to see the Assembled war ships welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Naval Parade and Night Illumination,
Friday, Sept. 29th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $5.00,
including day and night trips. Both Steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to Piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip. The great Promenade Decks of these vessels afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fire works and illumination. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.

War Ships, Grant's Tomb,
Saturday, Sept. 30th.
Leaving at 9:30 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both Steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the River, passing the war ships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point of the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb, and Claremont.

Returning, will proceed slowly down the River in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at Piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at down-town points.

War Ships, West Point, and the Hudson River.
Sunday, Oct. 1st.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the war ships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades, and other noted localities, returning to Piers about 5 o'clock.

Music on the LOWELL by Laurila's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices. Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt, 4986; Pier, 36, Spring, 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES
THE
OLD DOMINION
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships
"JEFFERSON" OR "HAMILTON"
to accompany the yachts in three races.

The ships are 3,100 burden, 330 feet in length, with flush decks.

Number of Passengers Limited to 600.
Tickets $6.00 Each Trip.
Staterooms $3.00 and $2.00 Each.

Applications for tickets, either by mail or in person, will be filled in order of their receipt.

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent, Pier 26 North River, New York.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE. For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P.M. and foot 31st st., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

Fare Each Race, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED

Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had only at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day
and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.
CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to
W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Madison Square.

DEWEY DAY.
SEAGOING THREE-DECK STEAMER
GAY HEAD.
Chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for Races.
Leaves UP TOWN, foot West 20th St., N. R.,
For NAVAL PARADE.....10:30 A. M.
For ILLUMINATION and FIREWORKS..7 P. M.
Luncheon by CARDANI.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Large number of tickets already sold at leading clubs
Limited remainder.....$5 each
Including Buffet Luncheon.
Evening Tickets.....$5 each
Tyson's, McBride's, Miller's, Thomas Cook & Son's, or by mail. Lessee Gay Head, when check inclosed, 19 West 34th St., care City Club.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S
PALATIAL STEAMER
TAURUS
Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.
Music by 7th Regt. Band.
SEBREE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

DEWEY DAY.
STEAMER SAM SLOAN,
STARIN'S DOCK,
LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.
$2.—Strictly limited to ½ capacity—$2.
Including Parade and Fireworks.

EXCURSIONS.

THE WHITE SQUADRON
Fleet of Ocean Steamboats
FOR
DEWEY DAY
AND
YACHT RACES
WITH
The White Squadron International Band
Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty and Water Queen.

DAY TIME TABLE.—Steamboats will leave Foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M.; Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our Main Dock, Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

TICKETS, $3.00 EACH

EVENING TIME TABLE.—Leave Foot of East 21st St., East River, at 7 P. M.; leave Foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our Steamboats will leave from Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES
our entire fleet of Ocean Steamboats will leave Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'Clock A. M. on each day, following the Yachts over the entire course. Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice Restaurant will be the essential features of our Steamboats.
Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to
NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St. Telephone 3965 Cort.
And All Leading Hotels.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES.
The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, a fifteen mile heavy ocean boat, sailing regularly between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity 1,500 passengers; absolutely limited to 600. Her three spacious decks and the strictly limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.

This is one of the official boats of the New York Journal, and its representatives will accompany it to report the races, thus assuring it a fine position. The BLOCK ISLAND is one of the very few boats attending the races which are regularly running in ocean waters. Meals will be served at moderate prices a la carte.

Ship will sail from Pier 31, (new,) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at The Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1,267 Broadway, 250 West 123th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 31 Washington Street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Union Square.

At newsstands of hotels, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham, Holland House, Waldorf-Astoria, Majestic, Gilsey House, Astor House, Imperial, Netherland, Grand Union, Murray Hill, Hoffman House, Sherry's, Savoy, Plaza, and McBride's, 71 and 346 Broadway; Surbrug's, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St.

Telephone 3138-3139 18th St.

S. S. MIAMI
of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for
DEWEY CELEBRATION
and the
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight. Meals will be served on board.
Price Dewey DAY, $10;
Evenings, $5.
Yacht Races, $10 each.
Ship will sail from Pier 31, (new,) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.
Circulars, tickets, &c., at newsstands of hotels, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham, Holland House, Waldorf-Astoria; Majestic, Gilsey House, Astor House, Imperial, Netherland, Grand Union, Murray Hill, Hoffman House, Sherry's, Savoy, Plaza, and at McBride's, 71 and 346 Broadway; Surbrug, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St., and
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Steamer "Glen Island"
(Formerly Wm. C. Egerton).
The "Flag Ship" of the "Starin" fleet
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.
Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."
Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody, to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.
Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.
Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.
Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.
Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 129 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE LARGE THREE-DECKED
Ocean-going Excursion Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC
and
GENL. SLOCUM
(ROCKAWAY LINE STEAMERS)
Will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing,

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND,
"PHILIPPINE"
NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.

Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curb stone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.

Magnificent view up and down the river. Easily accessible from 93d St. 9th Av. L station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.

All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00.

SEATS ON SALE: 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Br'd. 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cortlandt. 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way, and all Principal Hotels.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGAMME.
BRENTANO'S,
51 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Central Park Reviewing Stand,

60th and 62d Sts., Central Park West. Reserved seats, $3, $4, $5. Boxes holding six, $50.00. On sale at 60th St. entrance of Reviewing Stand.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST. STEWART MANSION, COVERED STAND EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS. THE FINEST on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10. McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office. 71 B'way.

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, **"Fighting in the Philippines"** and **"Our New Possessions"**—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains 160 magnificent large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York

BOARDERS WANTED.

214 LENOX AV.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with board; fine location; references.

FATHER KNEIPP DISCIPLES WILL FIND congenial company, fine lawns, and delightful surroundings at THE ALPTON, Morristown, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes employment as plain cook and help with washing and ironing in a private family; city references. 321 East 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning. Ross, 320 West 36th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,160 3d Av., (67th St.)

Governesses.

GOVERNESS—COMPANION.—By refined North German as resident or visiting governess or companion; English, pure German, fluent French, (6 years Paris;) good music; excellent references. Miss A. M., 241 East 34th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—As maid and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; in or out of town; reference A1. C. R., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; three years' best city reference from last place. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; best references. Mrs. Malone, 522 1st Av.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German nurse, speaking English, also seamstress, in fine house with one child. Apply personally, A. Thomas, 226 East 96th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a Japanese young man; experienced cook or waiter; in private family; city or country. Japanese, Box 144 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH COUPLE; WIFE GOOD SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid; husband understands general housework and education of children; good references. R., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

WATCHMAN.—By a middle-aged man in city; strictly temperate; last place 13 years; cash security is required. Duncomb, 333 East 125th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by an old established house, a first-class man for city office; must be thoroughly acquainted with local and out-of-town buyers, for the dry goods, jewelry, and novelty trade. Address X. Y. Z., Box 121 Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1900. WILLIAM H. POR-TER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WENZEL FRIEDRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Wenzel Friedrich of New York in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

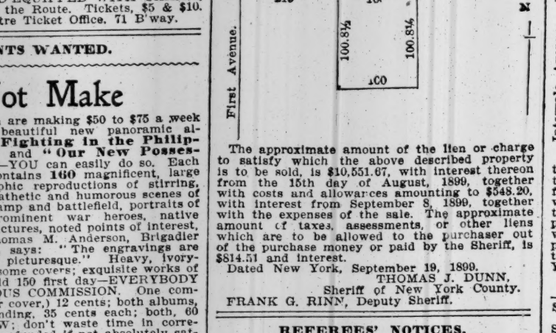
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Wenzel Friedrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 23, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet southerly from the point of intersection of the said easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the said easterly side of Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches (21 ft. 6 inches;) thence westerly again at right angles to said Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said line of Intervale Avenue; thence northerly and along the said easterly line of Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches (21 ft. 6 inches) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is No. 1,004 Intervale Ave.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEEMEIER, (otherwise called "NEIMIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

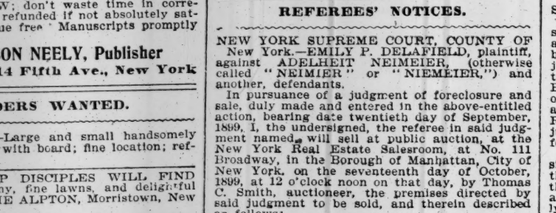
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises distinguished on Map No. 633, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbers 102 and 197.

The said premises lie in Section 5 in Block 1,471 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 433 East 76th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from 19th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $817.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $887.29 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 908.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EVA DAVENPORT O'BRIEN, known professionally as Eva Davenport, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Eva Davenport O'Brien, now professionally as Eva Davenport, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others interested are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

NO. 1,098.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DABNEY WILLIAM DIGGS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Dabney William Diggs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

NO. 1,329.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS FRIEDMAN and MORRIS DEUTSCH, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

NO. 1,304.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS MARKS, Bankrupt.

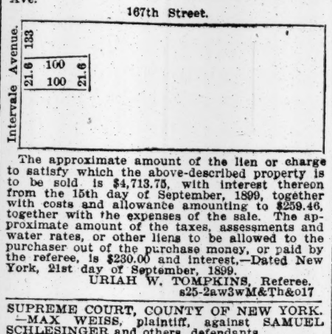
Notice is hereby given that Elias Marks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment or foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet southerly from the point of intersection of the said easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the said easterly side of Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,713.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.46, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.
GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

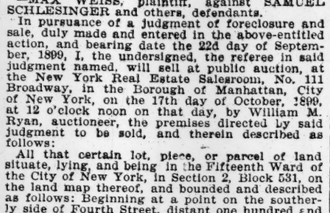
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York bounded in the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.
GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.
GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

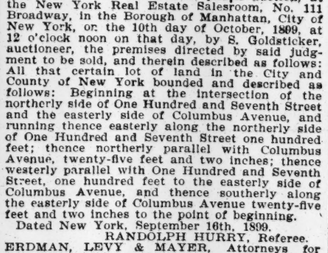
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX WEISS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHLESINGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.
GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
s18-2aw3wM&W&o10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 182 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

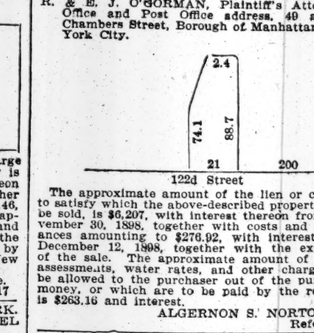
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two Hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $263.16 and interest.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

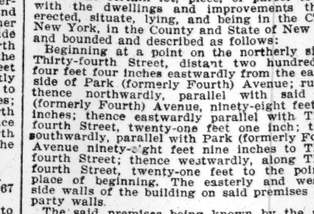
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street Number 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in an agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 594, on March 2, 1847. —Dated New York, September 18, 1899.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East Thirty-fourth Street:



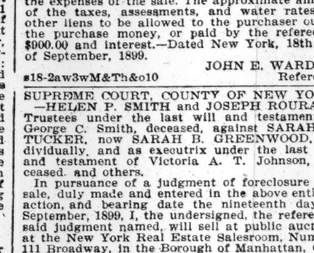
East 34th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1899, on account of which $500 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
s18-2aw3wM&Th&o10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN P. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SARAH B. TUCKER, now SARAH B. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, distant westerly from the westerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-five feet and five (225.5) inches; thence running southerly and parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue one hundred and eleven (99.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-third (133d) Streets; thence running westerly parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 4 Warren Street, New York.
134th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.43 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,028.69 and interest thereon.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
s23-2aw3wM&Th&o16.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Gregory-Taylor Company.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.
TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
by WM. H. TAYLOR, President.
s25-1aw6wM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., on Saturday, Sept. 30th, on account of land parade will leave Desbrosses St. 4:15 P. M., W. 22

COLER ON CONDEMNATIONS

Reform Demanded in the Matter of Public Appraisals.

NEW FORM OF COMMISSION

Striking Instances of the Immoderate Cost Entailed by Conscienceless Boards — Constitutional Amendment Needed.

The suggestion thrown out a few days ago by Controller Coler that some decisive change should be made in the cumbersome and elastic law providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in condemnation proceedings has evoked an echoing response from numerous taxpayers who have for years grumbled at the excessive charges attendant upon these hearings. For a long time remedial measures for New York City have been talked of, and now that the Controller has shown a disposition to take up the matter it is not unlikely that preliminary measures in behalf of property owners may be taken up at the next session of the Legislature, but with what ultimate success remains to be seen.

The appointment of these Commissioners goes by political "pull," or, as a Supreme Court Justice lest year designated it, "a political snap." This does not necessarily mean a Tammany "snap," for among the large number of Commissioners appointed from time to time are to be found well-known lawyers and business men, Republicans and Democrats and Citizens' Union purists, besides the cohorts of chronic public "till tappers" and ward workers, to whom a municipal office is simply legitimate plunder.

The remuneration for this easy form of work is $10 a sitting, which carries with it the generally commendable disposition on the part of the fortunate appointee to prolong the sittings as long as possible. Obviously this eager desire to prevent the city treasury from being overburdened costs hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, a large part of which might be saved, as has been frequently suggested of late, by an enactment for a permanent Board of Commissioners of Appraisal

But at the suggestion of remedial measures a difficulty is at once encountered. Bills for relief have been suggested more than once during the past year, but the matter has not gone beyond desultory discussion. It seems so far to have been quite generally agreed that before any change can be made by the Legislature a Constitutional amendment is necessary.

JUSTICE McADAM'S OPINION.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, whose attitude on the subject of the appointment of these Commissioners is well known, sums up the situation in these words:

"It has been suggested, and with reason, that there should be a permanent form of Commissioners, with moderate salary, appointed in each county of the State to perform all duties pertaining to street openings and like proceedings—where land is wanted for public purposes. This would be an economical system, and at the same time would bring to the work competent and experienced men. But all hope of reform in this direction must be abandoned until the State Constitution in this regard is changed. Section VII. Article 1, providing that:

"'When private property shall be taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record as shall be prescribed by law.'"

Thus it will be readily seen, Justice McAdam says, that any legislative enactment having for its object a permanent commission would tend to supersede the Constitution and charter, and could not prevail. No court of record could be made, he says, to depart from the old method until a Constutional change is first brought about. Corporation Counsel Whalen has expressed the same view.

It has been suggested that Tammany Hall, because of the patronage involved under the present law, would oppose any measures for relief, but the Corporation Counsel repudiates this statement, and says there will be no opposition from his office. Mr. Whalen goes further and says that all along he has consistently opposed claims for excessive fees from special counsel, experts, or Commissioners. One of the Supreme Court Justices, in speaking yesterday of the enormous cost of condemnation proceedings, said:

"No doubt a conscientious board would close up ordinary condemnation proceedings in a comparatively short time, but who ever heard of a conscientious board when made up of ward workers and that ilk? Every board seems to think it has an important case on hand and prolongs its sittings accordingly. Excessive fees are the order of the day, and it is an unusual man who does not demand twice or three times the amount his services were actually worth. Special counsel, too, are an expensive luxury for the taxpayer. The remedy here, of course, to the taxpayer is in the courts. The system is wrong. Sometimes, for instance, one clerk has acted on half a dozen different boards and has instructed the Commissioners in their duties, the clerk doing most of the work and receiving the least pay. One Commissioner has acted on many different boards, his appointments being limited generally by the extent of his "pull." True, a great deal of work is done by the Corporation Counsel's office, but what is complained of principally is the great number of Commissioners and the thousand and one extras."

THE COST OF APPRAISALS.

The cost of Commissioners' fees and other expenses in street opening proceedings is enough to give the taxpayer a well-develop case of nightmare, but when he contemplates the cost of preparing such improvements as public parks and the Speedway, land for the Hall of Records, schools, and other public buildings, the result of this legalized "public pilfering" may well be regarded as little short of appalling.

One case, that of the Colonial Park, occupying the ground between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues, will serve to show the system under which this city labors. The Commissioners have been sitting at intervals for three years or more, and the bills are not all in yet. The award for the Colonial Park property was $1,473,017.62. For doing the work the three Commissioners—Thomas P. Weeks, Conrad Harres, and P. Van Buren Hoes—have presented bills for $34,920. Albert Bach was employed as special counsel. Mr. Bach's various bills for services are: $2,700, $5,000, $1,200, $400, $1,600, $800, $1,484.17—a total of $13,184.17. Besides these there were miscellaneous expenses, so far as the bills have been handed in, of $35,-301.84. This includes the fees for expert witnesses amounting to about $10,000, approximately the same amount for stenographers' fees, office rent for the commission, printing, lithographing, and miscellaneous charges upon the city for more things than nine-tenths of the unoffending taxpayers could possibly imagine. The total fees and expenses to date for this one proceeding is $83,406.01.

With Colonial Park as an example, the taxpayer may take the awards on other public improvements, and figuring on the same ratio of cost to award he would get a percentage of cost very little lower in any particular case. The heaviest awards of condemnation proceedings finished and those nearly so are as follows: Little Italy Park, $2,226,486; Speedway, $275,804.22; addition to Speedway, $304,512; Fort Washington Park, $804,870.20; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, $2,195,162.06; Twenty-third Ward Park, $1,181,844.16; Willis Avenue Bridge, $143,841; place for park bounded by Tremont, Webster, and Ryer Avenues, $135,178.50; Riverside Park extension, $452,184; Elm Street widening, $5,401.377, the total cost of this work being $124,765.

SCHOOL SITES AS INSTANCES.

The awards and expenses of condemnation on school sites form an interesting chapter of large profits for city work to the man with sufficient "pull" to secure an appointment as Commissioner, special counsel, expert, or stenographer, and, incidentally, as clerk. The awards given below are those passed upon during the year. Take the site in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward. The award was $241,000, with expenses of $4,351.80, made up of $980 each to the Commissioners—Benjamin Oppenheimer, John H. Spellman, and Conrad Harres—$500 to the clerk of the board, and $871.80 for stenographer's fees. In proportion to the award, however, the cost may be considered reasonable, compared to some of the lesser awards. The Twenty-third Ward site, in One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Ogden and Merriam Avenues, was appraised at $8,873, the cost for Commissioners' fees and expenses being $1,386. Here

In 1799 't was said of Napoleon that he made the world his football. In 1899 to thousands of eyes, there is nothing outside the football-world.

But to Napoleon it proved a cold world, and in a few weeks it will to you.

What about overcoats, $15 to $32—light or medium weight.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

---

is a cost price of about 2 per cent. on the award in the former case, as against 15 per cent. in the latter. Other comparatively recent awards for sites, too, are quite as interesting. They are: Fifty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, award $43,430, cost $1,572.90; Sixty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $16,917.50, cost $765.70; Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, east of White Plains Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $6,200, cost $730; One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, Twelfth Ward, award $35,650, cost $1,524.89; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, award $79,000, cost $2,497.70; Academy Street, Twelfth Ward, award $25,713.04, cost $1,828.20; Wadsworth Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, Twelfth Ward, award $24,250, cost $1,875; Seventieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $21,765, cost $1,100; Eighty-seventh Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, award $45,290, cost $1,400; Sheriff Street, between East Houston and Stanton Streets, award $67,000, cost $2,500, (in this case the Commissioners received $500 each, while the stenographer's bill was $734;) St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, award $39,390, cost $1,275; One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twelfth Ward, award $175,500, cost $1,094, (the Commissioners in this award—Augustus C. Brown, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Albert D. Newlin—received $200 each for their services and the stenographer $314, clerk hire being dispensed with, an unusual proceeding;) Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenues, Twenty-second Ward, award $147,116.60, cost, three Commissioners at $550 each, clerk $250, stenographer $584, surveyor $40, total $1,650; Eightieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $31,750, cost $983.50; Juliana Street and Elliott Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $6,670, cost $847.65; Jerome and Walton Avenues, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $27,285, cost $1,233; Sixth Street, between Avenues A and B, award $24,000, cost $1,702.65; Avenue C, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $8,100, cost $857.

PROCEEDINGS LONG PENDING.

In addition to these few items for the taxpayer to contemplate, the following proceedings in appraisal are pending: Hall of Records, St. Nicholas Park, Eleventh Ward Park, Hester Street Park, and a park at Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. The St. Nicholas sittings were begun in 1894, the Hall of Records in 1897, and the others about 1896. Just how long it will take the Commissioners to fix the awards is a question that is giving Controller Coler more or less concern. He commented yesterday on the fact that the Hall of Records appraisals were begun two years ago, speaking in sarcastic tones of the dilatoriness of all Commissioners.

"Some remedy must be found," said he, "by which the city can be saved a large part of the money that is now wasted in fixing these property values. I do not pretend now to say what the remedy shall be, but I am going to take the matter up and in the course of time there will be legislation on the subject. It is the opinion of many versed in the law that no remedy can be had until a Constitutional amendment is passed changing the charter in this respect. This will take some years, and in the meantime we will have to get along under the present system.

"The Commissioners are of course appointed strictly under the provisions of the law and act according to it. But I want to say, and want to put it forth emphatically, that a commission of business men, acting strictly on business principles, would have had the Hall of Records appraisements finished and out of the way within a few months, and here two years have passed and the work is not out of the way yet.

"The public as a whole is little aware of the enormous sums spent in fees and the thousand and one expenses for this work. They are startling when one comes to examine the total. The single item of the Colonial Park appraisals well illustrates the system, and I may add, too, the widening of Elm Street."

Mr. Coler expects before long to have prepared in his office an elaborate statement showing the cost of the condemnations now under way.

The Cuban Orphan Fund.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund have received the following contributions:

Previously reported, $26,221.64; Orland M. Harper, $5; the Revs. E. and H. B. Emmons, $50; E. Kempshall, $10; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 7, Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Penn., $131.25; First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, account of Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary, $13; the Misses Elizabeth, Marion, and Natalie Swift, White Plains, N. Y., $5; M. H. Houghton, Monmouth Beach, N. J., $10; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, Penn., $1,000; Lawrence Taylor & Co., $25; John D. Rockefeller, $2,000; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grier, Oakmont, Penn., $10; First Unitarian Church, Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary No. 12, Pittsburg, Penn., $20; Thomas C. Stearns, $10; Ralph Russell, $5; Miss Julia Lawrence, $40; John W. Weed, $10; Mrs. P. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer, $525; Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, $4; Miss Matilda W. Denny, $20; Miss Edith Moore Thomson, $155; Harriet Pitkin, $5; H. J. Hayden, $25; Miss Harriet Fox, $2; Henry S. Van Duzer, $25; Samuel P. Avery, $25; Mrs. E. Curtis, $5; "J. E. C." $40; Mrs. P. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer, $180; Alanson Trask, $100; total, $30,676.89.

American Institute's Flower Show.

The American Institute will hold its grand Flower Show at the Berkeley Lyceum Building, 19 to 21 West Forty-fourth Street, to-morrow and Wednesday. The show will be open from 2 to 10 P. M. to-morrow, and on Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. There will be an exhibition of dahlias, gladioli, annuals, hardy herbaceous plants, ornamental foliage, and flowering plants, and the latest floral novelties, as well as of fruits and vegetables. Admission is free.

McManus Association Picnic.

The Thomas J. McManus Association of 412 West Forty-eighth Street will hold its annual forenoon and evening invitation picnic and Summernight's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino to-morrow. The committee has issued 75,000 tickets, and expects 20,000 people to be present.

Answer to a Correspondent.

L. COATES—The tax on the notes of National banks is one-half of 1 per cent. semi-annually on the average amount of circulation, equal to a little more than 1 per cent. a year. The tax on circulating notes of State banks is 10 per cent.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The programme for the concert by the Banda Rossa this evening at Madison Square Garden is as follows:

March, "Spirit of Liberty".....Rosey
Overture, "Martha".....Flotow
"Young Werner's Farewell".....Nessler
Trumpet solo, Signor Tavani.
"Traeumerei and Romanze".....Schumann
Sigs. Tavani and Febbo and band.
Grand Duet, "Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
March, "Willow Grove".....Sorrentino
"Song Without Words".....Mendelssohn
"Largo".....Haendel
"Boccaccio," Grand Selection.....Von Suppé
Solos by Sigs. Tavani, Palma, and Febbo.

Opening Sale
in
Linen Dept.

Bedroom Linens,
We are now showing a full line of Irish made Linens, at prices much below the regular.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,
Single Bed Size, $3.25 pair, value $4.00.
Double Bed Size, $4.35 pair, value $5.50.

Embr'd Linen Sheets,
Irish Handwork, at $8.50 pair, value $11.50.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,
Sizes, 22½x36, $1.25 pair, value $1.50.
Sizes 25x36, $1.90 pair, value $2.25.
Sizes 27x36, $2.25 pair, value $2.50.

Huck Towels,
hemstitched Damask borders,
Sizes 24x42, at 25c. each, value $3.75 dozen.

Fancy Figured
Fine Huck, hemstitched,
Sizes 25x40, at 60c. each, value $0.80 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TEACHERS' LICENSES FIGHT.

Clash Between City Superintendent Maxwell and Manhattan School Board—Central Board May Take Action.

The clash which took place last week between City Superintendent Maxwell and the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx over the system of licensing teachers had been anticipated for a long time. To-day Mr. Maxwell is to conduct examinations of teachers for what are known as No. 2 and heads of department licenses. It is said that 800 papers relating to these licenses have been issued, and a large number of teachers are looked for at the examinations. Borough Superintendent Jasper and the local Board of Associate Superintendents, however, are strongly opposed to these examinations, and they recommended at the Borough Board's last meeting that these two kinds of licenses be done away with, on the ground that they are unnecessary and are likely to add greatly to the burdens of the teachers, possibly with injurious results to health.

A decided victory was won by Mr. Jasper at last week's Borough Board meeting. The motion by Commissioner Harrison to suspend the law relating to these licenses until the board should take action upon the local Superintendents' report was, of course, made on behalf of Mr. Jasper and his associates. It was somewhat of a surprise, however, to find that when the vote was taken Commissioner Burlingham, who had bitterly criticised Mr. Harrison's motion, was the only one of the thirteen Commissioners present to vote against it.

Mr. Maxwell's system of licenses is one he had in force in Brooklyn while he was Superintendent there. When he became City Superintendent of Greater New York he brought that system over with him from Brooklyn. The Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck have opposed it. Mr. Maxwell nevertheless has gone straight on in his work.

According to Mr. Maxwell's system, the holders of certificates, to receive additional salary for meritorious work, must resubmit to an examination by Mr. Maxwell's Board of Examiners. To pass from one grade of certificate to another, additional examinations must be undergone. But the present Borough Board for Manhattan and the Bronx has separated the salaries and the grades, so that it is now claimed the teachers' pay cannot be affected if they decline to submit to these additional examinations

On the other hand, it is alleged that the City Superintendent has the power to withhold the salary of any teacher, and thwart any action that the School Board may take in this direction. The Central Board, however, has the power to alter the system of licenses, and it is believed that it will do so. The charter distinctly separates the powers of the Borough Boards from the power of the Central Board in the matter of licenses. Section 1,081 authorizes the City Superintendent to recommend to the Central Board minimum requirements for teachers' certificates, below which the School Boards are not allowed to go.

The charter gives the City Superintendent the power to appoint four men to act as examiners and to constitute, with himself, a board for the licensing of teachers. He also has the power to recommend to the Central Board the different grades to be used in Greater New York.

The Central Board will meet on Wednesday. It will consider the yearly budget, and may also take action on this question of licenses.

SECOND BATTERY ENTERTAINS.

The Guests of Lieut. Flanagan at Bayside, L. I.—The Host Injured.

The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, marched to Bayside on Saturday afternoon and went into camp there, remaining until yesterday afternoon, when the march back to Manhattan took place. The command numbered about eighty-five men, and had with it the four breech-loading guns. Each was drawn by four horses. There were also two supply wagons, and the full camp outfit was taken along. The battery went out as the guests of Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, the second in command. On reaching the Lieutenant's home, the tents were pitched upon his lawn and the horses were picketed. The men were then each presented to Mrs. Flanagan. During the evening there was a general good time, fireworks, and a concert from the Willet's Point Band.

Yesterday morning the battery formed for drill and review by Major J. G. Knight of the Engineer Corps passed in review. When it again drew up in line Major Knight congratulated the officers and men on the fine showing made.

At 1 o'clock the men sat down to a clambake. At 3:35 the battery started on the route back to the city. On leaving three cheers were given for Lieut. Flanagan and three more for his wife.

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, whose guest the battery was, sustained a serious injury last evening. When the battery marched away from his home he rode with it to College Point, and when the ferry was reached parted with Major Wilson and the men and started to ride home. He was carried into College Point and Whitestone his horse stumbled and fell. A short time later Lieut. Flanagan was found lying in the road in a semi-conscious condition. In falling his head struck the roadway. The horse fell on him, crushing his right leg badly and breaking the bone. He was carried into the residence of John Ruff, near by, and Dr. Edward Bleecker was summoned. The injury was attended to and later the injured Lieutenant was taken to his home in a coach. The injury to his head is not serious.

Thirty New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 24.—There were thirty new cases of yellow fever to-day and two deaths.

If we please you, tell others; If we don't, tell us.

The Real Difference
between our Custom Clothes and those produced by "swell tailors" is 33⅓ per cent.—nothing else.

Business Suits, $30 to $45.
Overcoats, $35 to $60.
Trousers, $10 to $15.

Ladies' Fall Suits—made by men tailors—in fine Venetians—the new Automobile shades and blacks—form fitting, and silk lined, special, $22.

Ladies' goods at 13th St. only.
Exclusive Novelties in Golf Jackets and Capes, at economical prices.
Dewey Program Mailed free.
Strangers in the City are welcome.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
direct attention to their
Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
in new models,
specially designed for
the present mode of costumes
and of exclusive materials

Included are several
very desirable styles, made of
Silk Broche Batiste
in all colors and exquisite effects,
at
$6.75, $7.75, $9.25
West 23d St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
The Imagery and Patience of the East.
Beloochistans, Guendjis & Bergamos, averaging 5x3.6 ft. . . $7.75
(value $12.00 to $15.00.)
Kurdistan, Daghestan & Shirvan, averaging 6x3.9 ft. . . $14.75
(value $22.00 to $25.00.)
SHIRAZ & IRAN, averaging 6.6x4 ft. . . $37.50
(value $52.00 to $65.00.)
Into what glorious combinations are their reds, deep blues and rare old golds worked up, and over all a marvelous sheen—those swift changing lights which rejoice the artist's heart.
Reproductions of historic furniture at factory prices, when you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Address on the Condition of the English Working Classes—The Iron Molders Suspended.

James O'Connell, President of the International Machinists, who had been a delegate to the British Trades Congress meeting held in Plymouth, England, spoke yesterday to the Central Federated Union of his experiences and observations at the Congress, and among the working classes in England. He did not have a high opinion of them, and said he was glad he was an American, and lived in the United States.

The condition of the English workingwomen and working children, he said, was deplorable. He saw the women going about in clogs, dressed in men's clothes, in blacksmiths' and other shops, wielding the sledge hammers with the men. The difference of sex seemed to be entirely lost sight of.

Delegate Pallas of the patternmakers asked whether the iron molders had sent an answer in reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Central Federated Union, that they cease handling "scab" patterns or stand suspended. When he was told that no answer had been received, he demanded that their union be suspended, and Chairman Prince so ruled.

Delegate William J. O'Brien remarked that the molders had not yet had an opportunity to meet, and doubted whether the hasty action in suspending them would benefit the pattern makers, but he was interrupted by Delegate Johnson, who insisted that the matter had already been disposed of.

Delegate Perrine of the molders remarked that his union could stand the suspension if it would benefit the pattern makers, but the latter had violated every rule of trades unionism by going out on strike, and then calling on the molders to strike out of sympathy without ever consulting them.

"I can point out," he continued, "half a dozen organizations that are now handling scab castings, and if you apply the same rule to other unions that you have applied to us the Central Federated Union will soon be disrupted."

Delegate Weinsheimer of the plumbers called attention to the section in the new building code giving the Commissioner of Buildings power to form and change the regulations governing the building trade, and protested against it in behalf of his union. The meeting indorsed the protest, and decided to forward the protest to the Municipal Council.

McDUFFEE FINED FOR SCORCHING

Crack Cyclist and Pacemakers Paid for Using Brooklyn Cycle Path.

E. A. McDuffee and his two motor-cycle pacemakers were fined $5 each for a too enthusiastic performance on the Cycle Path in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. McDuffee, who expects to make a mile a minute, paced by his new steam motor-cycle, went out for a practice spin, relying on the bad weather to have cleared the path of the usual crowd of wheelmen. The first part of the trip was taken at a moderate speed. On the stretch toward Coney Island, however, McDuffee called to his pacemakers to put on more steam, and the party were soon flying down the path at a rate which left the little train of amateur scorchers which had followed the queer-looking machine gasping in the rear.

Roundsman Rollins and Bicycle Policeman Moran caught sight of the fliers, shouted to them to stop, and the big machine was brought to a halt. The three wheelmen were placed under arrest and taken before Magistrate Steers, who promptly fined them for scorching.

McDuffee said that he had had no intention of trying to make fast time when he started out, but that seeing a clear path ahead of him, and wishing to shake off the knot of scorchers which were following, he had let enthusiasm get the better of him.

Wherever women dress well,
"Priestley"
Black Dress Goods
are known and worn.
Makers' name on selvedge.
At leading dry goods stores.

CARPETS, New Fall Styles.
OUR LINE NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS GRADES.
SPECIAL SALE (This Week)
Chenille Rugs
from a recent great purchase. Large carpet sizes, woven in one piece.

7.6x 9,	former price $33.75;	now		$17.00
9x12,	" " 54.00;	"		27.00
10.6x12,	" " 63.00;	"		31.50
12 x12,	" " 72.00;	"		36.00
12 x15,	" " 90.00;	"		45.00

These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental and very durable.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

PROMOTES HEALTH
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Dewey's deeds devoid of faults,
Likewise Abbey's Salt of Salts.

DROWNED FROM A CATBOAT.

John McMangin's Craft Capsized in East River Near the Shore.

John McMangin, twenty-six years old, a member of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club, and living in Prospect Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, was drowned yesterday afternoon while sailing a catboat in the East River, off the kills separating Randall's Island from the Bronx, or mainland. McMangin was on his way to the annual regatta of his club. He left Melrose in the catboat all alone. He was one of the most expert sailors in the club, and although the weather was foreboding, nothing was thought of his venture.

When off the kills his boat got into a strong current and a choppy sea, and it hardly needed the whiff of wind that capsized it. McMangin clung to the keel of the catboat for some minutes and help from the shore, only 200 feet distant, had almost reached him, when he was seen to relax his hold and slide into the water. The strong current carried him down, and he was seen no more. His body was not recovered.

He was to have taken an active part last night in an important meeting of his club, and the news of his death cast the club into a deep gloom, for McMangin was a prime favorite.

Y. M. C. A. School of Electricity.

The Educational Department of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has added to its curriculum a course in electricity in charge of William J. Clarke. The sessions will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings, commencing Oct. 17, and the course will consist of forty-eight lectures. The cost of the course will be $10.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. THE MAN in the MOON, including Marguerite CORNILLE
Last week of Roof Garden. Immense Programme. Mon. Eve., Oct. 2, first time, The Man in the Moon, Jr. 500 People, incl. Sam Bernard, Fay Templeton, Maggie Cline, Julius Steger, Christie McDonald, Jos. E. Miron, Louis Wesley, Marguerite Cornille & "Fougere." Special Mats. (Dewey days) Wed. & Sat. To-nig promenade de Luxe l'Orchestra Napolitan.

AMERICAN 42nd & 8th Ave. DEWEY WEEK
TO-NIGHT—Good Orchestra Chair, 50c.
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
MON., OCT. 2, Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. 1st Time Here in English, DIE MEISTERSINGER.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. THIS WEEK.
Evgs., 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND.
BANDA ROSSA ARTISTS.
Last night's audience aroused to the fever heat of excitement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANDREW MACK LAST TWO WEEKS. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. IDA FULLER "FIRE DANCES."
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts. 10c

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. 4 MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Ev'gs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT In Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 4th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

CASINO! This DEWEY Wk! Last Wk. but 2. The Rounders! Xtra "Dewey Matinées" this Wed. & Thurs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c. THE GREAT KELLAR

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—IN MIZZOURA.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall
Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.
ALSO OLIO. Mat. Tuesday and Saturday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Sat. Ev., Sep. 30, Opening of Season. MARIA STUART.

Special Corset Sale! | *Special Corset Sale!*

O'Neill's.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of
LA VIDA CORSETS
At Half Regular Prices!

Twice a year—February and September—we hold a sale of our celebrated La Vida Corsets, an event which is always looked forward to with eager interest by the Fashionable women of New York.

This morning we begin our Fall Sale and place at your disposal

SIX HUNDRED PAIRS
At Half Regular Prices!

REGULAR $3.00 CORSET . . . $1.50
REGULAR $3.50 CORSET . . . 1.75
REGULAR $5.00 CORSET . . . 2.50
REGULAR $7.00 CORSET . . . 3.50

We also offer in conjunction with this Sale a few of our Manufacturer's High-Grade Samples at prices in proportion.

Bear in mind La Vida is the only Hand-made, French Gored, Bias Cut and all-whalebone Corset known, constructed on French lines and of French materials, that is adapted to the American figure.

☞When the above goods have been sold the regular prices will prevail, so don't miss this opportunity.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits! | *Women's Tailor-Made Suits!*

O'Neill's.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

We direct special attention to our stock of these popular suits. All the latest and best novelties in materials and styles are shown, including several designed exclusively for us. No previous season has found us so well prepared for the wants of the woman of fashion. As to prices—read:

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front jackets, full lined with taffeta, plaited skirt lined with percaline and bound with velveteen,
9.98

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS with jaunty fly front coat lined with black taffeta, new habit shape skirt percaline lined and velveteen bound,
11.98

BROWN HOMESPUN SUITS with new six-button box reefer, lined with good quality of taffeta, habit skirt, stitched, percaline lined,
15.00

BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front walking coat, velvet collar, satin revers, edges bound with silk braid, lined throughout with taffeta, new habit shape skirt lined with percaline,
15.00

CHEVIOT SUITS of extra quality black and navy, new box reefer jacket and stitched habit skirt, entire suit lined throughout with good quality of taffeta,
23.98

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS, tight fitting and fly front jackets, newest shape skirt, handsomely strapped, black, navy, brown and castor, lined throughout with heavy taffeta,
39.75

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ....Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. TUESDAY BEETHOVEN 7TH SYMPHONY.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Last 6 nights. Mats. Wed. & Sat. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY. Oct. 2d—W. H. Crane as Peter Stuyvesant.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée Wednesday. THE GHETTO

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinees Wed. & Sat. ADA COLLEY Dagmar, Ransone, Brothers de Courcey others, including Streator Zouaves.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. *.*Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

EMPIRE THEATRE.—B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Special Wed. Matinee, 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. BOSTON VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Last 6 Nights at 8:10. Last Matinée Wednesday. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza." Oct. 2d—Otis Harlan in "My Innocent Boy."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Bros.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diskos, sharpshooters; others. Theatre—2 Co's.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE Ev., 2:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. THE BAYSHORE STAKES. FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS. Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 23..	4,570,204
Same week last year.....	2,073,518
Stocks to date this year.....	132,149,285
Corresponding date last year.	76,564,536
Bonds for the week.....	$9,622,600
Same week last year.....	$9,578,400
Bonds to date this year.....$688,164,070	
Corresponding date last year.$612,329,090	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@10; at three months, 5@6; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	4¾	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. J. Central	2⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	18½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1⅜	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Cent. Pac., asst. pd.	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	Pullman Palace Car.	10¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2
Chi., I. & Louis.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	5⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Southern Pacific	2⅛
Col. Mid. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	1⅜	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	Union Pacific pf.	1
Del., L. & West.	7½	U. S. Leather	3
Del., S. S. & At. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2¾
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Manhattan	1¼	Wagner Palace Car.	3
Met. Street Ry.	8¼	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	3¾
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	L. E. & West. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Long Island	5
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Nat. Steel pf.	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	2¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Brunswick City	1⅞	St. Paul & Duluth	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Third Avenue	8⅝
H. B. Claflin Co.	1	Twin City R. T.	3¾
Hocking Valley	1⅝	U. S. Flour Milling	33¾
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½	U. S. Flour Mill. pf.	25½
Knickerbocker Ice	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2
Lake Erie & Western	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1¼	Det., M. & M. l. g.	
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅞	3½s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	1
Austin & N. W. 1st.	1⅜	Green Bay, deb. B.	1
B'klyn Union El. 1st.	1	Mob. & Ohio, Mont.	
B., R. & P. gen.	1	Div., 5s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2	St. P., M. & M., Mont.	
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1¼	Ext. 4s	2
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	1	So. Pac., cal. 5s, sta.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	3	Louis & J. Bdg. 1st.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1⅜
L. E. & W. 2d	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2½
Laclede Gas 1st	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 5,152,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,189,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,480,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

STAGNATION IN THE MARKET

Public Refuses to Deal and Prices Dwindle—Big New York Demand for Gold Might Lead to Disaster—Many Bankers Urge an Advance in the Bank of England Rate to 4 Per Cent.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Sept. 24.—We are suffering from an acute spasm of military dementia, a disease to which modern empires seem peculiarly liable. The consequence is that financial business of all kinds is suffering from a bad set-back. Whereas during the seven first months of the year new joint stock undertakings were poured on the market every week in scores, now none at all appear of the slightest importance. Probably their absence is but a slight misfortune, for they are mostly jerry built, like London houses, but Stock Exchange business is just as bad.

Not since the months following the crisis of 1890 have I beheld such stagnation as now exists all over our market. The public simply refuses to deal, and what the jobbers and bankers occupy their time with is trying to shift each his load on another's back. In the process prices dwindle, and we are in danger of a crisis from inanition unless the cloud lift soon. In short, until this wretched wrangle with the Boers is settled one way or another, our public cannot even be persuaded to buy your railroad stocks. I asked the other day: "What is the American market doing?" "Singing comic songs," was the answer.

But, politics apart, our Stock Exchange would not have much heart for buying at present. Money bothers us because it threatens to become dearer than we like. Europe does not frighten us much because no great State there has the power to abstract large amounts of our gold, but you do bother us most decidedly. We know that you are able to take whatever amount of gold you require, and should a New York demand arise coincidentally with shipments of sovereigns to the Cape, and a stoppage, partial or complete, of the Rand's monthly supply, our mess would be considerable. As matters stand, many bankers now urge an advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent. forthwith, because the market rates are above the present minimum. In fact, some discount houses are now disposed to ask 3¾ per cent. on three months' paper, and bankers prefer to lend their balances at 2¼ per cent. for a week rather than buy bills at 3½ per cent. The actual market discount rate yesterday was barely 3⅝ per cent., but the Bank of England was doing most of the business.

There is nothing very terrible in all this, it may be said, and that is true enough in one sense. Consider, however, the position of our Stock Exchange. It worked prices up during the long years of 2 per cent. money until the great bulk of the best classes of our securities could not be bought to pay 3 per cent. Scarcely any among the common stocks of our great railway companies yield to-day 3½ per cent. to the investment buyer. Let money, then, rule for many months at 4 or 5 per cent., as it has done lately, and great pressure to liquidate, with the inevitable accompaniment of lower prices, must ensue. But lower prices mean exhausted bankers' margins and much mischief in many directions. No wonder, therefore, that our market is very nervous and disposed to exaggerate dangers ahead.

From one point of view the Bank of England looks much stronger now than it did when the trouble of 1890 befell us. Then we thought ourselves shielded from every form of adversity when the banking reserve stood as high as £15,000,000. To-day it is almost £10,000,000 above that ancient safety figure. Why, therefore, should we fear?

For several reasons. I gave the most important last week, in explaining the enormous international banking business now done by us. The risks of this business force us to look more carefully at our bullion reserves, and the more we look the less is our position relished. We possess only about £8,000,000 in gold in excess of the amount in Bank of England notes in the hands of the public, and £17,000,000 out of £23,000,000 notes held in reserve is mere paper issued upon Government security, partly Government debt some two centuries old. We might easily lose £8,000,000 of gold in the next few months under the conditions described, and then the convertibility of banknotes begins to be in danger. In self-protection, our large joint stock banks would endeavor to exchange the notes now held by them for gold coin, thereby aggravating the trouble, until our credit system might be threatened with a dead-lock.

Please do not infer from this that all these evils are going to happen straight off. I merely give you in sharp outline the essential delicacy of the influences governing our credit system. It works with perfect smoothness as long as gold flows in easily, with the bankers' money at low rates of interest, because then our international obligations can always be met by gold shipments when necessity arises. But stop this supply, and at the same time draw away part of our slender stock, and our market becomes as helpless as a watch without its mainspring.

Deal tenderly, therefore, with us in the matter of gold demand this Autumn and Winter lest you bring a crisis upon us fraught with consequences too terrible to imagine.

A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

That the curb market has a distinct advantage over the Stock Exchange market in that transactions in that market are not made to any large extent on margin, was well demonstrated during the past week. The fact that lenders of money do not freely accept the stocks traded in on the curb as collateral, instead of being unfortunate for that market, has proved a great advantage. Lightly margined accounts are necessarily an element of weakness, and the necessity of buying stocks outright has given the curb market a strong foundation, the advantage of which is by no means outweighed by the other result of this fact—the lessening of transactions. During the period of high rates for call money during the early part of last week, accompanied by some other unfavorable conditions, the curb market was naturally depressed, but to a much less degree than the Stock Exchange market. Even in the stocks that suffered most, declines amounted to only a few points, and in most issues the losses of the first two or three days of the week amounted to not more than 1 point.

On Thursday, and more particularly on Friday, the market showed much improvement, and the recoveries begun on those days and continued on Saturday brought about a number of net gains that in not a few cases amounted to several points. Naturally the market did not close entirely unaffected by the unfavorable conditions prevailing during the first part of the week, but the week ended with much more evenness and firmness than might have been looked for.

Confidence, that had been so firmly expressed, was to some extent affected by the events of the early part of last week and of the close of the previous week, but the easy recovery from the early depression served to strengthen anew the confidence theretofore felt, and at the close of last week's market very few believed that the future of the market was other than promising. These recent checks to market progress will have served a most fortunate purpose if they lead to a more careful selection of investments and a more prudent form of speculation than that followed during the early-year activity. During that period the future was discounted to an extent that was extreme, and the natural result has been depression and not a little disappointment, often manifesting itself in an irregular, hesitating market. Of late more prudence has been shown, and advances

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, 4,570,204.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, '99.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	114	120	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	114	20
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17	17⅛	− 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	17½	17¾	17	17⅛	...	4,099
68⅜ September 7.	56⅜ June 16.	64	65	− ¾	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	64¾	65½	63¾	65½	...	3,310
45 August 23.	33¾ March 6.	44	44½	..	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	42¾	44¼	41½	44	38⅜	5,130
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93	94	− ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	SA	93	93	93	93	87	235
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	147	152	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	147	150	147	150	130½	505
41¼ September 8.	39 September 8.	39¾	40¼	..	American Ice Company	†30,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	41	39	40¼	...	4,390
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	9½	9¾	..	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	8⅞	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝	...	184
57⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	50¼	50¾	− 1¼	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	.....	..	..	50	50¾	50	50¾	...	1,554
37½ January 24.	14⅜ September 5.	15½	16	..	American Malting Company	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15½	16	32	720
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	67¼	68	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	66	67½	66	67	83½	1,250
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	38	38¾	+ 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	38	39¼	35½	39¼	...	7,188
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	88¾	89	− 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	89¾	89¾	86¼	88¼	...	8,708
45 September 23.	24 May 24.	44⅞	45⅛	+ 4¾	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	38½	45	38½	45	...	3,310
86⅜ September 14.	70 May 16.	85⅝	86	..	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	84½	85¾	83	85½	...	6,803
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	51⅜	51⅞	+ ¼	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	50	52½	45¾	51¾	20¾	58,495
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96½	97½	− ½	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	96	97½	95½	97	86¾	5,700
182 March 30.	123¼ February 4.	143½	146	− 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	Q	145	147⅝	140⅝	146	120¾	245,085
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	119	− 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	Q	117½	117½	117	117½	110	560
108 April 15.	98¼ September 21.	97	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	97¼	243
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	39¼	40	− ⅝	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	39	40	37½	39⅝	...	6,453
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	86⅜	87½	− 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	86⅜	87	85	87	...	2,405
220½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	121½	122	− 2¾	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	Q	121½	127	119¼	121½	147⅞	228,350
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	145	147	+ 1	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	Q	145½	146	145	146	130½	340
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	52½	53	− 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	SA	53½	55½	51½	53	...	21,790
15½ March 3.	5¾ July 20.	...	5½	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,804,300	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	13	10
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	40	42	+ 2	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41	39	41	35	620
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	20¾	21	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	20¼	21	19¾	21	13	16,080
68⅛ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	63⅜	68½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	Q	61½	63⅞	60⅝	63½	34½	191,530
61½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	50⅞	51	− ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	50¼	51¼	49	50⅞	...	13,495
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	70½	71¼	− ¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	70⅜	71½	69½	71	...	7,980
137 April 15.	75½ September 20.	89¼	89½	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	87	93½	75½	89⅜	62⅝	1059861
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	141	144	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	137	142	136	141½	127	1,442
20⅜ August 14.	9½ May 9.	...	...	− 17⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15¾	14	14½	8½	1,325
44 September 23.	30¼ March 25.	40	42	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	38	44	38	44	...	1,300
96½ September 22.	69 May 9.	82	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	78½	96½	78½	96½	...	300
70 January 3.	50½ June 2.	53	53½	+ ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	52	53¾	51¾	53¼	53½	1,935
99½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	92¼	93¼	− ⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	SA	92¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	87	600
60⅝ August 21.	45¾ May 9.	58¼	58¾	+ 2¾	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	..	55¼	59⅝	55¼	58¾	...	4,720
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	..	26½	27½	26¼	27½	22¾	9,623
149¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	131⅛	131¼	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,815,900	June 15, '99.	1½	Q	129½	132½	128⅛	131¼	115⅝	148,737
68⅝ April 29.	44 September 20.	48	50	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	45	49	44	49	...	2,375
100¼ September 1.	59¾ January 4.	91½	93	− ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	85	93½	83½	92½	53¾	3,210
132⅜ September 7.	112¾ January 3.	125	130	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	129	129	129	129	106½	115
20⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	14½	14¾	.. ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,259,300	.....	..	..	14⅛	15	13⅞	14⅝	15⅝	25,300
85½ August 29.	50¾ January 5.	80½	82	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,365,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	79	81¼	78	81	41⅝	5,100
44⅝ September 6.	28 January 22.	41	41¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	40⅞	41⅝	38	41⅜	23½	5,190
103½ August 12.	83⅜ January 3.	92	94	− ¼	Chicago Great Western debenture	16,771,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	91	94⅜	90	92¾	...	1,400
12½ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	11¾	12	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	9⅝	12½	9⅝	12	8	5,575
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	44¾	45	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	40¾	44¼	40	43¾	30	1,355
136¼ September 6.	120¼ January 4.	128	128¼	− ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	SA	127½	129¼	125⅝	128	107⅝	174,983
179 September 5.	166¼ January 3.	...	178	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	SA	179	179	179	179	137½	410

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstandmg.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, '99
173 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	168¾	169	+ 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	168	170¾	165	168¾	131½	7,361
210⅝ September 7.	188 January 19.	205	210	.. ..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 6, '99.	1¾	Q	206	207½	206	207½	....	355
122½ January 27.	107¾ May 15.	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	112	114⅜	110½	113⅜	102¼	66,975
128½ September 22.	91 February 8.	124	125	+ 5½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	..	118	126½	118	123⅛	80	1,020
185 September 1.	170 January 16.	180	195	.. ..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	..	175	175	175	175	160	10
25¼ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	14	15	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11	14½	11	14¼	9	1,960
66½ March 27.	36½ January 3.	44½	46	+ 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	45	40½	44½	36½	2,900
63⅞ April 10.	42¾ January 4.	55⅝	56	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000 000	Aug., '93.	1¼	..	55	56¼	54⅝	55⅛	41⅛	4,510
102¾ January 28.	94 May 10.	99	101¼	— 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	97¼	100	97	97	....	745
16⅜ January 25.	9 July 5.	10	10⅛	— ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	17½	10
45 April 26.	37¾ June 23.	38	....	.. ..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	52⅝	300
5⅝ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	..	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼	....	700
64 September 11.	30¾ February 8.	59⅝	59	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	..	55	59⅜	54½	58⅛	21	55,080
126½ September 7.	88 January 6	119	125	.. ..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	3,420,200	.....	..	..	124¾	124⅞	124⅛	124⅜	....	100
8¾ January 7.	6¾ August 23.	7	8	.. ..	Colorado Midland	4,954,800	.....	..	..	7	7½	7	7	5⅞	700
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	22½	23½	+ 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	22	23½	22	23⅛	16½	1,444
8⅞ January 6.	4⅝ September 13.	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	4½	5	4⅝	5	....	12,045
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	44	44½	+ ⅞	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43	44	43	44	....	1,750
25 March 2.	15 September 13.	15¼	16½	+ ¾	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500 000	.....	..	..	15¼	15¾	15	15	....	295
21¼ September 6.	6½ February 5.	18⅞	19¾	+ 1⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17½	19¼	17½	19	....	2,620
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	188½	189¼	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	186	193	181	188¾	181½	17,128
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	42½	42¾	— ⅜	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	..	43	44⅜	40½	42⅜	....	41,040
103⅜ August 28.	78 June 29.	93	94	— ⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	..	94	95	90½	94	....	10,755
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	123	124	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	Q	121⅜	123½	120¼	124	108½	17,685
191¼ September 19.	151 January 7.	187	188½	+ 1⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	179¼	191¼	179	187	148¾	41,503
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21⅜	22	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande	38,600,000	.....	..	..	21⅜	22⅜	20⅜	21⅜	14	7,800
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	75½	75¾	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	74¾	75⅝	74	75½	55	6,743
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	19	20	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	15	18½	15	18½	15	800
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	....	....	.. ..	Detroit City Gas	1,645,700	.....	..	..	99½	99½	99½	99½	....	522
6¼ August 24.	3 April 4.	....	....	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,800,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	....	200
16⅜ August 25.	7¾ January 4.	....	....	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	7¼	850
16¼ January 19.	12½ June 23.	13¼	13⅜	.. ..	**Erie**	112,232,760	.....	..	..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	720
42 January 24.	33¼ June 21.	36¾	37¼	.. ..	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	..	36½	37¾	36	37	36	5,325
22¼ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	....	....	.. ..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	18¾	200
113 September 22.	*92⅝ January 14.	112	113	.. ..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	.....	..	..	110	113	110	112⅞	....	1,500
46 September 14.	36 March 28.	44½	45	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	..	43½	44¾	43½	44½	33	1,309
98½ September 9.	70 January 7.	94½	96	.. ..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	SA	95	96	95	95	70	140
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	54½	55	— ¼	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	..	53½	55⅜	51	54⅜	....	111,792
93½ April 3.	72 May 13.	79¼	79½	+ ⅜	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,000	Sept., '99.	1½	Q	78	79⅜	75½	79⅜	....	33,015
125¼ August 3.	95¼ January 3.	121	122	— ½	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	Q	120¼	122½	119	122	....	2,060
76¾ March 20.	58 September 18.	61½	62	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	62	62	58	61⅞	....	4,908
110 January 12.	105 September 9.	108	109	.. ..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	107	108	107	108	....	430
196 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	163	164	.. ..	Great Northern preferred	89,407,700	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	162	164½	161	163⅞	135	6,405
117¼ July 13.	97 January 3.	111	114½	— 1	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	Q	113	113	113	113	92	300
37⅜ September 6.	22 July 12.	32	34	— 1⅜	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	..	33	34	33	33⅞	....	780
66¼ September 6.	54½ May 13.	62½	63	+ ½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	62	63¼	61	63	....	3,302
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	113½	114	+ ¼	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112½	114½	112	113¾	111¾	8,892
68½ January 23.	26½ September 18.	28½	29	+ 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	Q	27½	29	26½	28½	53½	7,020
95 January 5.	72½ September 18.	74	75	— ½	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	75	75	72½	75	88	5,467
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13	14⅞	.. ..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	12⅝	14	....	680
15¾ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	13¼	13⅜	.. ..	Iowa Central	4,888,800	.....	..	..	13	13½	12⅜	13½	9¼	2,720
62¼ August 25.	42½ May 31.	56⅜	58	+ ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	..	55	56¾	54½	56¾	34	1,295
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	11	13	.. ..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11¼	11	11¼	....	700
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7¾	8	— 1⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8¾	7	7⅞	19	3,795
63½ February 23.	40 September 14.	41	48	— 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	43	43	43	43	....	125
84 February 17.	72 June 24.	....	77	.. ..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) preferred	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	74	74	74	74	....	100
66¾ August 28.	51 March 4.	65½	66	— ¾	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	65¾	65¾	65	65¾	49¾	1,100
22¼ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	18	19	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	17	150
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	78½	79	— 1	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	79	79½	78½	78½	75	3,430
85 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	50	65	— 5	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	60	60	60	60	54	200
83⅞ August 21.	63 March 6.	79	79¼	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	**	77½	79½	76¾	79	56½	50,930
89 April 25.	5 February 25.	10	20	.. ..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	....	400
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	109¼	109⅝	+ 1¼	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	Q	107½	111⅜	105	109½	97½	241,120
269 March 28.	187½ September 18.	202	202¼	+ 8¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	190	202½	187½	202¼	154½	100,991
22¼ September 6.	14 April 25.	21	22	— 1⅛	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	....	200
67 September 6.	44½ May 5.	66	67½	.. ..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref	9,000,000	.....	..	..	64	64	64	64	....	200
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14⅜	14⅞	— ¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	14¾	15¼	14¼	14¾	5½	8,455
6⅜ September 13.	1 January 6.	5½	5⅝	— ¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	5¾	5½	5	5¼	....	3,080
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	71½	73	— 2¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	72	72	71½	71⅞	....	450
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	94	97	.. ..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	95½	96	95½	96	....	55
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	24	25⅜	23	25⅜	....	1,650
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	63⅝	66¼	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	64⅜	65¾	63	65¾	....	1,310
14¾ August 29.	11¾ May 10.	12⅞	13½	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12⅛	12½	11¼	1,452
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 31.	40	40⅜	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	38	41	37	40¼	33½	19,825
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	45½	45½	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	44¼	45⅞	42⅞	45⅛	34	47,060
50 August 26.	32 January 3.	44½	45¾	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44	45	43¾	45	28	2,275
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182½	185	.. ..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	SA	182	184	182	184	....	125
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	46¼	46½	+ 1½	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	..	45	46½	44	46½	33	1,642
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	96½	....	.. ..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97	120
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29¼	29½	.. ..	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	30	30	28¾	29½	34	1,950
115 January 21.	110 September 12.	110	112¼	.. ..	National Lead Company pf	14,904,600	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	112	217
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	....	1,566
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	51¾	52	— ¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	51	53	49½	51¾	....	10,680
90¾ August 11.	85 May 15.	....	....	— ⅛	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	98	95	95¼	....	2,240
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	119½	120¼	+ 2⅛	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	Q	117	121¼	116½	120	93	19,120
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	175	177	+18½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	..	156	176½	154	176½	104	1,267
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	135¾	136	.. ..	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	Q	135	137	133½	135½	‡116¾	42,995
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	213	216	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, '99.	2	Q	215½	215½	214	214	....	412
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	13½	14¾	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	14	13⅛	14	12¾	300
79 January 23.	65 March 7.	62½	72	.. ..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	....	200
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	32½	35	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	32¾	33	32⅝	33	....	300
28⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	25⅝	25⅞	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	25	26¼	24¼	25⅝	15⅞	30,755
70½ June 2.	70 May 15.	75	....	.. ..	Norfolk Southern	2,000,000	July 10, '99.	1	Q	75	75	75	75	....	10
28⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17.	24¾	25	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	..	23¼	26	23	24⅞	....	23,445
74½ August 23.	61¾ January 6.	69¾	70	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69	70	68	69⅞	51	8,973
18⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	..	12½	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	6⅜	5,365
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	53½	53⅝	+ ¾	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	51⅜	54¼	51	53⅝	41¼	48,595
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	75¼	75¾	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	74⅜	76	73¾	75⅝	77	10,576
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	44	47	+ 1	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	..	44	44	44	44	56	310
77¾ September 22.	68¾ June 16.	76	78	+ 1¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	SA	75	77¾	75	77¾	76½	400
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	47	48	— 1½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	SA	47	48¾	45¾	47½	48¼	4,680
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	64	66	.. ..	Pacific Coast 2d preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	SA	65¼	65¼	65	65	63½	60
55 January 30.	38¾ September 20.	40½	41	.. ..	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	40½	41⅝	38¾	41	33½	10,120
142 January 23.	122⅛ January 5.	131	132	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	139,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	SA	131	132⅞	129¾	132	116⅞	23,730
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	110½	111	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	109½	112¼	106	110⅜	103⅜	153,134
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2½	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾	....	625
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	73	75	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	72⅞	79	72	75	41¾	4,740
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	56	57½	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	..	57½	57½	54	57¾	....	2,900
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	89	89½	— 1⅛	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	86	90	86	89½	....	4,145
177 September 23.	156 January 21.	175	177	+10¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	Q	164½	177	162¼	175¼	188	4,158
4 April 13.	2 August 9.	2	3	— ⅛	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	100
25 January 24.	19¾ May 13.	21½	22	+ ⅜	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	21	22⅜	20¾	21⅞	18½	5,130
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	58½	59¼	+ 2	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	..	56	59⅜	55½	58¾	44¼	64,285
38¼ March 22.	29½ January 7.	32½	33	+ 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	31	33¼	31	32½	21¾	5,309
33⅞ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	28½	29	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	26¾	29	25¼	28¾	....	14,063
79 September 5.	70½ September 20.	74	74½	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	.....	..	..	72½	74¼	70½	74¼	....	5,775
6 January 9.	3¾ June 24.	4½	5½	.. ..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	200
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	48	50	.. ..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48	49	48	49	55½	41
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	14½	15½	.. ..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	16¾	31
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11	11¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11	8	3,320
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	70	72	.. ..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	70	71	70	71	65½	35
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	36¾	37½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	SA	35⅝	36¾	35⅝	36¾	32	1,340
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	14	14½	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14	14½	5	3,490
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	34⅝	35	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	35¼	33	34¾	12	16,320
73⅞ August 26.	36 January 5.	61	65	— 3½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	60	60½	60	60½	20½	300
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	101½	+ ⅞	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,099,600	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	100	101	100	101	....	400
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	38⅛	38¼	+ 2⅛	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	..	35¼	38⅞	34⅜	38⅛	24¼	250,425
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12	12¼	+ ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12⅛	12¼	11⅜	12	8¾	8,985
55¾ August 31.	40⅞ January 24.	52¼	52½	+ ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	..	51	52¾	49½	52¼	33⅝	25,036
12 January 10.	6½ September 20.	7	7½	.. ..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅞	7	6½	7	7¼	1,680
126 September 11.	36 January 5.	117¾	118	+ 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	116½	122½	112¼	118	29	63,965
150 August 22.	111 January 4	....	....	.. ..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	150	150	150	150	....	280
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	19¾	20	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	19	20¼	18	19¾	13⅞	8,600
15½ January 7.	11⅛ September 8.	12	14	+ 1	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370 000	.....	..	..	11½	12½	11⅛	12½	7	700
242 February 27.	166⅛ January 25.	160	175	— 8¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	182	182	176½	176½	174	1,122
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	....	....	— 3¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	61¾	62	61¾	62	30	640
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	29¾	31	— ½	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30¼	29¾	30½	....	3,115
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	81	82	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	80¼	80½	80	81	....	2,159
50⅜ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	45	45½	+ ½	Union Pacific Railway	87,645,500	.....	..	..	43⅜	45½	42½	45	33¼	59,889
84½ January 23.	73 June 1.	76⅞	77⅛	+ 1	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	SA	75¼	77¾	75⅛	77	65¾	43,939
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	55	.. ..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	50	50	50	50	41¼	300
58¼ September 15.	24 September 20.	20	25	—33⅓	United Flour & Milling Company	3,500,000	.....	..	..	53¼	56	24	24	....	3,865
78½ September 15.	50 September 20.	50	53	—25½	United Flour & Milling Company preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75	50	52½	....	3,740
15½ September 23.	5⅜ June 7.	15	15¼	+ 3	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	..	11¾	15½	11½	15	6½	96,963
80 September 23.	68 June 1.	79	79½	+ 2¾	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	Q	75	80	72½	78¾	68¾	54,251
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	48⅞	49	+ ⅞	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	Q	48	49½	46¼	48⅞	46⅝	10,195
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	114½	117¼	+ 1	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	Q	114⅞	116¼	114⅞	116¼	104⅞	503
8¾ January 24.	7¼ June 10.	7½	7⅝	.. ..	**Wabash**	28,000 000	.....	..	..	7½	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8	717
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22	22½	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22½	21⅛	22⅛	21½	7,122
195 September 21.	181 July 17	191	200	+ 3	Wagner Palace Car Company	19,730,500	Sep. 4, '99.	66 2-3c	M	195	195	195	195	....	100
135½ September 6.	*125 February 10.	130	136	— 2	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	131	133	131	133	121	200
98¼ January 24.	87 September 20.	87½	87¾	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	Q	88⅝	89½	87	87¾	92⅛	5,307
13 August 31.	8¼ June 1.	12	12⅛	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	12⅞	11⅛	12	....	20,520
64 January 30.	50 June 2.	55	58	.. ..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	..	58	58	58	58	....	200
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	31	32	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	..	27½	32⅛	26¾	31¾	....	8,378
18¾ August 21.	13½ May 24.	17	17¾	.. ..	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	..	17	17	16½	17	....	1,975
59 August 28.	48¾ May 26.	55⅝	56	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	..	55	56⅞	54¼	56½	....	4,285
					SILVER.										
63 April 28.	59 September 21.	58½	59½	.. ..	Bullion Certificates	.....	.....	..	..	59	59	59	59	....	5,000

NOTE.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 23, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 23. $9,622,600

	Week Ending Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	104	103	104	27
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	90	92	90	92	4
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	96	95½	96	21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¼	102½	101⅝	102⅛	317
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	88⅛	85¼	88	285½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	96½	97¼	96¼	97¼	59
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95	95¾	119½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	92	91	92	27
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	275
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113⅜	113¾	112	113⅜	20
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	98½	100	98	100	28
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st 5s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	5
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. gtd. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	84	84	84	84	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96¾	96¾	94¾	96	182
Central Georgia 1st incomes	40	40	40	40	1
Central of Georgia 2d incomes	12⅝	12⅝	11	11	9
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, coupon	120	120	120	120	36
Central of New Jersey 1st conv. 7s, 1902	110	110	110	110	5
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95¾	95¾	95½	95⅝	114
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 5s	114	114	113¾	113¾	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	112	112	112	112	7
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113¾	113⅞	113¼	113½	67
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	7
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116⅝	116⅛	116¾	17
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116	116½	116	116½	7
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	12
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	121	121	120½	120½	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	3
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	109½	109½	109	109	15
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106½	106½	106	106	104
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96	97½	96	97½	13
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St L. gen. 4s	92	95	92	95	31
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	95	97	95	97	31
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	72	71	72	3
Colorado Southern 4s	85	85½	85	85½	85
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99½	98½	99½	37
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	99	98	99	12
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	19	19	19	19	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90	91	48
Erie general lien 4s	70⅞	71¼	70	71	114
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139½	139½	139½	139½	5
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 6s	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	45
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	106½	106½	106	106	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78	78	78	78	10
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	104	103½	103¾	58
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	20
Green Bay & Western deb., B	6	7	5½	7	60
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	101½	100¼	101½	61
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103¼	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	10
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	109	2
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	71½	72	69½	71¼	939
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	99	99	98	98	3
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2½
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	7
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 4s, tr. rects	38	38	38	38	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. r	60	60	60	60	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	8
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99¾	99⅞	99½	99½	54
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	93	98	93	93*	13
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	23
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Mexican Central 1st income	27	27¾	26⅝	27	486
Mexican Central 2d income	14	14	12½	13¾	148
Mexican International consol. 4s	86¼	86½	86	86½	77
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	15
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93½	93	93½	45
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69⅞	70⅞	69	70¼	292
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93	93	93	93	10
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	94⅞	96	94¾	95¾	44
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118	117	118	35
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97⅛	98	97½	97½	10
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86⅞	86⅝	85¾	85¾	7
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
New York Central gen. mtge. 3½s	110⅛	111½	110⅛	111½	51
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99¾	114
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	7
New York & New England 1st 7s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¼	104½	104	104¼	26
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94½	95	94 •	94⅝	87
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¼	66¾	65½	66¾	125½
Northern Pacific gen. lien 3s, registered	66	66	66	66	
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103½	103⅛	103⅜	193½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	½
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	120	120	117½	118½	37
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102¼	101	102	58
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	127	128	127	128	2
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	115	113¾	113¾	3
Oregon Short Line Income A	103	103	103	103	33
Oregon Short Line Income B	78	80½	78	80½	135
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r	99	99	99	99	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	86	86	86	86	4
Peoria & Eastern income	19	23	18½	23	81
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	118	118	118	118	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Reading general 4s	87¼	87¼	86⅝	87	182
Rio Grande Western 4s	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	17
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	107	107	107	107	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113	112¾	112¾	284
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82½	83	82	82½	126
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83	83	83	83	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	28
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	23
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92¾	93⅝	93	93⅝	64
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	62¾	64¼	62	64¼	439
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	79¼	78	79¼	32
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s, w. i.	83⅝	84⅝	83½	84½	604
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	114¼	114	114¼	53
Southern Railway 5s	109	109	108½	108⅝	132
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83	83	82	82	22
Standard Rope & Twine income	20	21	20	21	82
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	108	108⅝	107½	108⅜	140
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	103¾	103	103¾	41
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114¾	115	114	115	25
Third Avenue 1st 5s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Union Pacific new 4s	104⅛	104½	103½	104½	420½

BONDS.

	Week Ending Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Wabash 1st 5s	115	115¼	114½	115¼	21
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext	109	109	109	109	8
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	99⅞	100⅜	62
Wabash debenture, Series B	35¾	36¼	35	36	430
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70	70¾	70	70¾	28
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	8
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113	113	113	10
West Shore gtd 4s, reg	112	112	112	112	11
Western North Carolina 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	75½	76	75½	76	26
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	93½	93½	92	92½	53
Total sales					$9,337,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111¼	25
United States 5s, coupon	112	112	112	112	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130¼	130¼	130⅛	130⅛	75
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	40
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108⅝	108⅝	104½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	*21
Total sales					$256,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock E xchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

•Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	87½	87½	87½	87½	29
Total sales					$29,000
Grand total					$9,622,600

•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	111¼	Sept. 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Sept. 15
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130⅛	Sept. 22
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	112	Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111½	Aug. 31	112	Sept. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108⅜	Sept. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Sept. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	Sept. 19

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	109½	Aug. 31	109¾	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	87½	Sept. 18

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small.....105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C.....104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B.....108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918.....128 Feb. 23

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 23, total transactions included 4,570,204 shares of stock, $9,622,600 bonds, including $251,600 Government and $29,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 23, '99.	Differences.
R. R. & M	2,073,518	4,570,204	Inc. 2,496,686
Banks	10	50	Inc. 40
Mining	2,050	400	Dec. 1,650

BONDS.

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 23, '99.	Differences.
R. R. & M	$8,942,900	$9,337,000	Inc. $394,100
State	36,000	29,000	Dec. 7,000
Government	599,500	251,600	Dec. 347,900

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 25.

Boston.—Aurora Zinc Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn—Books close.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Inter-State Street Railway, North Attleboro, Mass.—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Wall Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Special meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Arizona Mineral Land Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—New York books close.

Friday, Sept. 29.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Houte—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Stock dividend payable on common.
Standard Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Books close.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$10,033,517
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	6,704,044
From Jan. 1, 1899	373,182,538
From Jan. 1, 1898	312,814,985

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 19, 1899	$8,240,416
Week ended Sept. 20, 1898	9,474,939
From Jan. 1, 1899	323,179,596
From Jan. 1, 1898	343,715,034

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$193,898
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,215,062
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,873,369
From Jan. 1, 1898	79,501,398

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$5,000
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	213,917
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,876,409
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,864,867

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$188,898
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,001,145
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,636,531

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$16,003,040

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$79,190
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	38,370
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,832,983
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,846,960

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$865,210
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	1,035,918
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,064,650
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,650,177

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$786,020
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	997,548
From Jan. 1, 1899	31,231,670
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,803,217

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$273,088
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,253,432
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,706,352
From Jan. 1, 1898	81,348,358

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$870,210
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	1,249,835
From Jan. 1, 1899	59,941,059
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,515,044

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$597,122
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,234,716

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,003,397
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,833,314

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 23, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	90⅜	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96	Sept 23	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103⅜	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102½	Sept 23	102	102½
Do., registered.	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101½	Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	88½	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	88	Sept 23	88	88½
Do., do., registered.	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	95	Sep 20	95¾	Sept 23	95⅜	95¾
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948.	102¼	May 25	99⅜	Sep 12	100	Sept 23	99½	100
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Alt. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.6s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Cph. & Chi. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do., Do., Series B, 2043.	13¼	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 23	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	113⅜	Sept 21	113¼	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	115½	..
Bkyn,Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107½	Sept 19	106	107½
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	104½	Jul 8	98	Sep 19	100	Sept 23	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Sept 20	107	108½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	126¼	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	129	Sept 12	127½	130
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 98	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s,1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109¼	May 15	106	Jun 10	109	Sept 18	109	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¼	May 19	111	Jan 7	116⅞	Sept 19	117	..
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s,1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	109	Sept 22	108¾	109¼
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	109½	Sept 14	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	119	Sept 15	117	119
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	100¼	Apr 29	91⅜	Jan 31	96	Sept 22	96	96¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40	Sept 21	40	41½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	11	Sept 22	11	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6¼	Aug 17	5	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	Sept 18	110¼	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112⅛	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	108	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	122¼	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	120	Sept 23	..	121½
Do., do., registered.	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	118	Sept 7	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	98⅜	Sep 7	100	Sept 12	..	100½
Do., 5s, 1912.	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116⅛	Aug 2	116	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	No 13,97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D,1898	..	....	..	....	102	Feb 21,98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	....	..	....	103	Feb 24,98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	100⅞	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E., 1900.	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113¼	Jun 15	111¼	Sep 1	111¼	Sept 1	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅜	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123⅛	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅜	Jun 19	121⅜	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 13	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	109¼	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	..	122
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	121⅜	Aug 30	..	124
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	118½	Sept 23	118½	119
Do., do., registered.	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	97⅜	Jul 25	90⅜	Jan 4	95⅝	Sept 23	95½	96
Do., do., registered.	97⅞	Aug 30	92½	Jan 18	97⅜	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s,1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Sept 19	104	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	95½	My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	101	102
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	113¾	Sept 22	113¾	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	105	Mar 16	104⅜	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	112	Sept 22	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	135¼	Sept 7	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	118⅜	Sep 14	115⅝	May 1	118⅝	Sept 20	118½	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	106⅜	Sept 11	106⅛	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	103	Sept 23	103	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113½	Sept 22	113	113¾
Do., do., registered.	111⅛	Jun 2	111½	Jun 2	111⅛	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	120	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105⅞	Apr 27	106⅜	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Aug 3	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	139½	Sept 5	138	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	116	Sept 21	116	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	115¾	Sept 19	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 29	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	110	Sept 22	108	112
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D.,1902	173	Sep 5	160⅜	Jan 7	173	Sept 5	172½	175
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	172½	175
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	170	Aug 4	160½	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	172½	175
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	174½	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	173½	Sept 12	172½	175
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	172½	175
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¼	Jun 8	112⅜	May 13	120½	Sept 22	120	121
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	120¼	Sep 11	120	Aug 2	120	Sept 13	117¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123⅛	May 12	118¼	Jan 3	119	Sept 18	120	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132⅛	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½	Aug 14	128½	132
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	120	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	121	Sept 22	121	121½
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125⅜	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½	Aug 23	121¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	111¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122¼	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	121	Sept 18	120	122
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¼	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115½	July 17	116	117
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	114⅞	May 4	108⅜	Jan 11	112	Sept 20	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145⅜	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	145	Sept 20	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112	Sept 19	..	112¼
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	..	120
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110¼	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	109	Sept 14	109	111
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105⅜	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	Sept 11	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	118	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 30	109	..
Do., registered.	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼	Jun 24	102¼	Jan 3	109¼	Sept 18	108⅜	109½
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	114⅛	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114⅛	Aug 28	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140	Sept 13	139	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	129	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	129	Sept 2	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	....	..	....	138	Dec 13,98	140	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	140	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114½	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s,1917	136⅛	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	132½	Sept 5	132	..
Do., do., registered.	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106	Sept 21	..	..
Do., do., registered.	107⅞	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	96	Sep 21	98	Sept 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87¼	Aug 28	82	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	98¼	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	Sept 1	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	138	Jan 9	138	Sept 12	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	137½	Aug 28	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	Sept 11	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	123	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	122	July 25	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	102⅜	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	97½	Sept 22	..	98
Chi. & W. Mich Ry 5s,1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99⅜	Jun 28	99½	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk fd.7s,1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin.,Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	115½	Sept 5	116	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen.g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	96	Sept 22	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 30	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103⅝	Sep 6	99¾	Jan 7	103¾	Sept 16	103½	..
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	115	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	86	Sept 20	86	88
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	23	Sept 22	23	25
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914.	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	137	Sept 1	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1963	108½	Jul 20	106¾	Sep 19	106¼	Sept 19	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s,1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	65	Sept 15	64	66
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	Sept 20	71	..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jun 13	85	Sep 12	85½	Sept 22	85½	86
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126¾	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 26	141¼	Aug 28	141⅜	Sept 14	141	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	108¼	May 3	108½	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	141½	Sep 1	141½	Sept 1	142	..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s,1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13,98	143	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	121½	124½
Do., registered.	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116½	Aug 16	115½	..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7	153	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98¼	Sep 18	99½	Sept 23	99	99¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	Aug 23	106½	108
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	106	Sept 22	..	106½
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112⅞	Jun 13	107½	Sep 7	108½	Sept 20	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995.	72	Sep 6	68	Jul 12	72	Sept 7	71	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	19	Sept 18	18	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	110	Sept 5	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	..	....	..	....	92¼	Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝	July 31	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	121	July 27	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	116¾	Jul 27	116½	Jul 11	116½	Aug 11	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	123½	Mar 30	121	J

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	111	Sept 21	--	--
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 26	--	109½
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	--	108½
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	108	Aug 3	--	--
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	108½	Aug 8	108½	--
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	99	Sep 15	91	Jan 10	98	Sept 23	--	--
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	--	--
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	--	--
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	93	Sep 21	93	Sept 21	--	--
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109¾	Sept 22	109	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	120	122½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅝	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	102¼	Sept 21	102⅛	102¾
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	120½	Sept 16	120	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122⅝	Sept 22	124	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼	July 20	124	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	124	Sept 19	124	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	77¾	Sept 14	76	78
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	29¼	Sep 13	16½	Apr 3	27	Sept 23	27	27½
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13¾	Sept 23	13	13½
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	86½	Sept 23	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	100	Sep 12	100	Sep 12	100	Sept 12	102	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110½	Jan 18	116	Sept 22	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g., 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	97	Sep 6	97¼	Sept 22	97	97¼
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	110¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sept 11	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93½	Sept 22	93½	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	70¼	Sept 23	70½	71½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	93	Sept 22	91	95
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	89	Sept 9	90	95
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78	Sept 15	75	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½	Sept 2	..	99
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	106	Sept 20	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118	Sept 21	117½	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116	Sept 16	..	116
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97½	Sept 22	97¼	97¾
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95¾	Sept 22	95¼	95¾
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107⅞	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¼	May 20	105½	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	112¾	Sept 23	112¾	113
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	128	130
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82¼	Jan 4	85¾	Sept 23	85½	86½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	109	Sept 19	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	108	Sept 8	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	112	Sept 5	111¼	..
Do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	June 27	112	June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	Aug 7	106½	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sept 22	106½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	106½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	106⅝	Sept 12	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Sep 19	111½	Sept 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 31	99½	100
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	99¾	Sept 23	99¾	99⅞
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	99⅝	Sept 20	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113	Sept 19	112	113½
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	112	Sept 22	110	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	103½	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	103½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	105	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½	Sept 11	..	130
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	135
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Sept 11	..	..
Do., do., regied	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Sep 14	114½	Sept 14	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	109½	Sept 16	108½	110
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Aug 30	110⅛	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	104	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	108	Sept 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	188½	Sept 14	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May 26	106	Jan 3	108¾	Sept 23	106	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104¼	Sept 23	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¼	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	103⅜	Sept 22	103⅜	103⅝
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½	Sept 16	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	Sep 19	66¾	Sept 23	66½	67
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	120	Sep 19	112	Jan 6	118½	Sept 21	118	118½
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	101	Sept 12	..	101
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	94⅝	Sept 23	94½	95
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	79	Sept 5	75½	78½
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	115	Sep 16	100	Feb 10	115	Sept 16	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100½	Jan 3	102	Sept 21	102	102½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¼	Jul 13	127	Sep 20	128	Sept 23	128	129
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117½	Sep 1	108	Jan 7	113⅜	Sept 21	113⅜	114¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	108	Aug 31	85	Jan 7	103	Sept 22	102¼	103½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	80½	Sep 22	65½	Jan 4	80½	Sept 22	80	80½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	104	Sept 21	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116¼	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	99½	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	99	Sept 19	97	99
Do., Trust Cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½	July 18	98	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	Sept 18	117½	118½
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	117¼	118¼
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105⅛	Mar 15	105⅞	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Sept 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¼	Sept 11	104	106
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	100	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	99	Sept 21	99	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100½	Jun 26	98½	Jan 31	99¼	Sept 12	99	100

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87	Sept 23	86¾	87⅛
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86⅛	Jan 1	88½	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102½	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97¾	Sept 23	97¾	98
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104	May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85	Aug 30	83	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	114½	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114½	Sept 15	114½	115½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	114½	115½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124⅝	Sept 22	124⅝	124¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	Sept 23	109	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101	June 23	..	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	93	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	83	Sept 20	83½	85
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100½	Aug 31	100½	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Aug 14	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	93¾	Sept 22	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 'nc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	64¼	Sept 23	63¾	64¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	111	Sept 11	110	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113¾	Sept 15	113	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾	Aug 28	100½	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121½	Sept 12	121½	124
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	Aug 29	121	125
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	142	Aug 17	142	146
Do., do., registered	137½	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	116	Sept 12	115	116½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	103	Sep 12	105	Sept 20	102½	105½
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	119¾	Aug 21	..	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½	July 10	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106½	Sept 21	104	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sept 7	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	128	131
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do. 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¾	Sept 23	103½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111	Sept 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111½	Sept 5	111	113
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88	Sept 20	88	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	79¼	Sept 22	..	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	Sept 21	103	103¼
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	114¼	Sept 23	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Sept 12	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	109	Sept 23	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¼	Sept 23	97	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼

Outside Securities.

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recorded in the near future are more likely to be founded on facts.

The market during the past week was not very broad, although it widened out somewhat at the end of the week, and except in Amalgamated Copper and one or two other issues, trading was not very heavy. The early declines did not bring about much liquidation, and during the whole week good buying showed in the market. Much of the stock bought was taken not to be immediately resold, and so there was not overmuch profit taking when the market improved during the latter part of the week.

The long-standing predictions of a dividend on Amalgamated Copper were verified by the declaration on Thursday of the first quarterly dividend on this stock. It was more or less generally expected that the first dividend would be one of 2 per cent., and this proved to be the amount declared, although it was put in the form of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. Thus the amount of the dividend was all that was expected, and it may safely be supposed that the form of the dividend was suggested by conservatism on the part of the Directors. Amalgamated Copper was very irregular, and its net gain for the week was not as large as it was thought would result from the announcement of the first dividend. Early in the week it sold down to 88⅝, but it soon recovered from this figure. On the day the dividend was declared, Amalgamated sold up to 96¼, and at the opening on the following day it touched 96¾. This was the highest price recorded during the week, and the stock closed 2¾ points below this figure, at 94 bid. The net gain for the week was 3¼ points.

At the beginning of the week New Amsterdam Gas common sold down to 31⅛ and the preferred stock to about 57½. Coincidently with the general improvement in the market the rumor of a settlement of the gas war having been reached was renewed, and New Amsterdam Gas common reflected the report by an advance to 34, and the preferred stock sold up to 58¾. Both issues reacted fractionally, and the common stock closed at 33¾ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point, and the preferred stock closed at 58 bid, a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point. The rumor of a settlement remained unconfirmed, and as far as reported the situation of the local gas industry remains unchanged.

Most of the electric stocks enjoyed advances, although, somewhat strangely, Electric Vehicle did not share in the gains made by its several subsidiary companies. New York Transportation made the largest net gain, selling up to 22¼, and closing at 22 bid, a net gain of 2⅞ points. Many predictions of an early advance in this issue have been made, and as a reason for the predicted improvement in the stock it is stated that the company will very soon increase the number of vehicles operated by it, and also carry out other plans for the extension of its business now under preparation. By the end of the year, it is officially stated, the number of vehicles operated by the company will be doubled, thus very materially improving the company's condition. That a somewhat long delay has occurred in placing a reasonably large number of vehicles in operation has been due to the difficulty encountered in procuring the vehicles. The progress of the transportation companies has been impeded by the slowness with which the vehicles ordered have been delivered, but by the beginning of the year this difficulty will, it is said, be to a large extent overcome.

Large net gains were made by both issues of Sloss-Sheffield stock, as well as by the subscriptions. The common stock gained 6 points, the preferred stock 4 points, and the subscriptions advanced 10 points. National Tube was fairly well taken during the week, but both issues of stock closed fractionally lower than on the previous Saturday.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P.C.
New York	$1,125,175,666	$680,848,890	+65.3
Boston	113,179,003	79,928,203	+40.4
Philadelphia	76,873,016	56,163,424	+36.9
Baltimore	16,584,150	14,017,365	+17.6
Chicago	113,795,078	87,715,259	+29.7
St. Louis	27,774,305	22,295,518	+24.6
New Orleans	6,936,766	4,911,529	+41.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,480,317,984	$945,879,197	+46.5
Other cities, 5 days	190,100,436	154,123,765	+23.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,670,418,420	$1,100,002,962	+51.9
All cities, 1 day	310,748,691	200,011,524	+43.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,981,167,111	$1,300,014,486	+51.4

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 16 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 28 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 23.6 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 96.1 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 26.2 per cent., as compared with 1897, 23.4 per cent., and with 1896, 61.5 per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlanta & West Point	35	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 1
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 26	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chicago & Alton com.	$2.25	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Chicago & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 15
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 29
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. A and B, (quarter)	1	Oct. 3	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 5
Dayton & Michigan	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
Dayton & Michigan pf.	2	Oct. 3	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
Evansville & Terre Haute	2	Oct. 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 29	Oct. 10
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 16	.....	.....
New York & Harlem common	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
New York & Harlem (extra)	12½	Oct. 2	.....	.....
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	3	Sept. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 25
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. pf.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 25
Rio Grande W. (stock dividend)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Sept. 21
Inter-State Con. St. N. Attle, Mass., (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Met. St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 28	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
West End St. (Boston)	3½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Manufacturers, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	4	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 17
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 17
Amer. Agricultural Chem. pf.	3	Oct. 1	.....	.....
American Bank Note (quarter)	50c	Sept. 29	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
American Bank Note (extra)	50c	Sept. 29	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
American Beet Sugar pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Oct. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
American Ice pf.	1½	Oct. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Am. Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
American Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Am. Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Waltham Watch (extra)	16 2-3	Oct. 12	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Arizona Mineral Land	5	Sept. 28	Sept. 25	Sept. 28
Bliss, E. W., (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Bliss, E. W., pf., (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Boston-Aurora Zinc Min. (monthly)	2-3	Sept. 25	Sept. 14	Sept. 25
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Sept. 29	.....	.....
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yds. pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Cincinnati Gas (quarter)	$2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Continental Tobacco pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Dan Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Electric Vehicle (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 5
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. —	.....	.....
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
General Electric common	1½	Oct. 14	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 25
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Knick. Ice (Chi.) common (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype pf. (extra)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	$1	Sept. 27	Sept. 16	Sept. 27
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 4
Nat. Wall Paper pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
N. Y. Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 5	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 23	Oct. 16
Penn. Mfg., Light & Power	50c	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Oct. 16	.....	.....
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 15
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
R. I. Perkins Horse S. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 14	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
St. Louis Stock Yards	1½	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 21
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Union Ferry (extra)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United Shoe Machin. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Oil (extra)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
United Gas Imp't (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	.....	.....
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 20	Oct. 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	7½	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Westingh'se El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Westmoreland Coal	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Chicago Terminal Transfer	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
42d St. & Grand St. Ferry Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Fulton Street Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Great Northern	Sept. 27	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 22	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
North & East River Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	Oct. 19	Annual
Oregon Short Line	Sept. 23	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Pacific Coast	Sept. 15	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
*Procter & Gamble	Sept. 19	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car Company	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Oct. 16	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Cross-Town Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Ferry Company	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Wabash	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual

*Common stock books reopen Oct. 12 and preferred stock books Oct. 16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@10 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82¼ for commercial.

The Bank of England gained £101,639 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 52.15, became 51.69 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,050,000f. gold and 175,000f. in silver.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	247
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	111	115
Central Crosstown	260	...
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	83½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112½	...
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	114	116
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	390	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com. (new)	26	26¾
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	96
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	17	18
Rochester Railway con. 5s	108	112
Second Avenue stock, ex div	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	102½	103½
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	27	30
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	35	37
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97¼	98½
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	223
Atlantic	195	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	410	..
Central	2000	2050
City	350	...
Colonial	420	430
Continental	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	40	50
Guaranty	685	..
Hamilton	260	270
International Banking & Trust	150	160
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	350	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	230	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	825	..
Metropolitan	425	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	650	..
N. Y. Life Ins & Trust	1450	..
North American	160	170
People's	290	...
Produce Exchange	195	200
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	420	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	400	408
Trust Company of America	245	250
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	...
Williamsburg	200	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	...
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	...
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Outside Securities—Continued.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer.ca	445	..
American Exchange	182½	..
Astor National	450	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	240	..
Butchers & Drovers'	80	90
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	..
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	140	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	170	..
Commerce	250	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	350	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	325	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	160	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	450	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	185	..
Oriental	200	216
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	515
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	260	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	102	106
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	200	220
Western	350	380
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	94	94¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	34	35
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	81	82
American Air Power	41	45
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Ginning	20	21
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	80	90
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	52	55
American Wool Goods	26¾	27¼
American Wool Goods pf.	83¼	84½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	7¾	8
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
Barney & Smith Car	18	22
Barney & Smith Car pf.	72	80
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. l.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	12	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	19½	20
Distilling Co. of America pf.	58	60
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle, Light and Power	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	40	45
Electric Vehicle	95	98
Electric Vehicle pf.	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1½	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	29¾	30⅝
General Carriage	30	..
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf.	98	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	28	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	90	92
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf.	72	78
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	..
J. B. Stetson com.	90	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf	116½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	202	205
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Gramophone	80	81
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	76	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	98¼	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 23. Bid.	Closing Sept. 23. Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Range in 1899. Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
..	35	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	35	Sept. 12, 1899
82	85	American Ice Company pf.	30,000,000	.. ..	85	Sept. 11	82	Sept. 11	*81	Sept. 16, 1899
..	30¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.	6,996,000	.. ..	41⅛	March 13	29	June 1	*27½	Aug. 15, 1899
17	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	Sept. 6, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8¾	9¼	**B. & O. Southwest** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	.. ..	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾	Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	..	..	..	106⅝	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	94⅝	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
189½	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	189¾	Aug. 30	184⅜	Mar. 6	*190	Sept. 13, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	.. ..	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.. ..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
36	43	Consol. Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	50½	Jan. 31	20	Aug. 16	38½	Sept. 13, 1899
..	85	Consol. Ice pf.	3,500,000	July 15, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	86¼	Sept. 14	86¼	Sept. 14, 1899
100	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1898
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	.. ..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	*20	Aug. 25, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 28, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	22½	Aug. 26, 1899
23	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.. ..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	26	Sept. 14, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	129½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
72	75	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Aug. 25, 1899 50c	75	Sept. 6	60½	Feb. 10	75	Sept. 6, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*98¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
3¼	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,640,400	.. ..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4	Sept. 12, 1899
19	21	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,800	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½	Aug. 26	16	May 2	21½	Sept. 7, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	9	Aug. 17	7	Aug. 7	9	Aug. 17, 1899
97	99	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1899 2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*98¼	Sept. 12, 1899
202	..	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	*202	Sept. 5, 1899
65	75	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	111	Sept. 7	111	Sept. 7, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
6½	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	.. ..	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	8½	Sept. 16, 1899
57½	65	National Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	57½	Sept. 14	43	Apr. 20	57½	Sept. 14, 1899
15	19	National Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1886 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	18	Sept. 13, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾	Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.. ..	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Aug. 18, 1899
7¾	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10⅛	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8¼	Sept. 1, 1899
82	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
370	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	5	Sept. 11, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1 1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
95	97	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Mar. 20, 1899 1½	100	Aug. 17	80	Feb. 10	96	Sept. 15, 1899
189½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	190	Aug. 25	180	Jan. 10	*190	Sept. 11, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
10	13	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.. ..	14	July 28	7	May 18	*10¾	Aug. 14, 1899
..	10	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½	July 26, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25¼	Jan. 4	37½	Sept. 12, 1899
81¾	83	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	83¾	Aug. 31	66	Jan. 3	81	Sept. 16, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
200	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16,000,000	.. ..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rap. Trans. pf.	2,692,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	137	Sept. 7, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	..	..	..	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*48	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93½	Mar. 6	*58	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wis. Central pf., all in. paid.	2,549,200	.. ..	25¼	Sept. 8	25¼	Sept. 8	25¼	Sept. 8, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Transportation	9	9¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
N. Y. Transportation	22	23
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	33¾	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	96	99
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	55
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	90	90½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	84	86
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	136	140
St. Louis com., when issued	30	33
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	130	..
Sloss-Sheffield	39	42
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	79	81
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil Trust	469	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey	467	470
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102	105
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper	30	..
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
Union Typewriter com.	27	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div.	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	26	26½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	32
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¾	1⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	80	81
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	..	106½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	120	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	108
Consol. Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	46	46½
Denver Gas bonds	89¾	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	..	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	33¾	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	100
New England Gas & Coke	28½	30
New England Gas & C. bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	..	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	69	69
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	103	105
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	106	107¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	210	215
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	185
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	279	..
Valley of New York	112	..

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $2,688,250. The banks now hold $2,963,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $17,866,500, a decrease in specie of $1,268,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,241,600, a decrease in deposits of $20,793,000, and an increase in circulation of $89,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 16,'99.	Sept. 24,'98.
Loans	$721,925,400	$739,791,900	$642,162,300
Specie	154,754,200	156,022,600	129,646,600
Legal tenders.	47,857,100	49,098,700	53,794,600
Net deposits..	798,590,400	819,383,400	700,753,300
Circulation ..	14,911,600	14,825,700	14,974,000

The folowing shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 16,'99.	Sept. 24,'98.
Specie	$154,754,200	$156,022,600	$129,646,600
Legal tenders.	47,857,100	49,098,700	53,794,600
Total reserve ..	$202,611,300	$205,121,300	$183,441,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits ...	199,647,600	204,845,850	175,188,325
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$2,963,700	$275,450	$8,252,875

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,384,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,080,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,805,750
April 1	15,494,880	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,000
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,017,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,968,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,962,475	53,345,300	41,331,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$2,963,700	1894	$59,975,075
1898	8,252,875	1893	17,609,950
1897	15,997,500	1892	5,051,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,008,115
1895	22,296,175	1890	14,075,400

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 23	$1,339,038,285	$58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
*Sept. 9	866,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,068,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,390,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,099
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,360	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,165	82,324,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,287	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,050,599	74,060,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,118
Jan. 28	1,404,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,345,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,103,138,114	51,224,134
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265

*Five days

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

20 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 21, 1899	£35,714,406	.....
Sept. 22, 1898	33,804,883	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 21, 1899	76,937,000	£47,641,406
Sept. 22, 1898	74,844,840	49,766,463
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 21, 1899	26,859,000	13,836,000
Sept. 22, 1898	27,729,000	14,285,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 21, 1899	91,712,000	5,146,000
Sept. 22, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 21, 1899	36,749,000	12,680,000
Sept. 22, 1898	35,281,000	12,580,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 21, 1899	13,224,000	13,681,000
Sept. 22, 1898	10,724,000	5,399,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 21, 1899	15,550,000	1,432,000
Sept. 22, 1898	14,783,000	2,206,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 21, 1899	2,742,000	5,963,000
Sept. 22, 1898	4,315,000	6,779,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 21, 1899	2,946,000	1,473,000
Sept. 22, 1898	2,859,000	1,429,000
Total for week	£302,433,466	£101,852,408
Total preceding week	304,172,885	101,877,606
Corresponding date last year	310,928,723	96,662,463

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—To-day's local market was active only in spots, Cambria Steel, American Cement, American Asphalt, and Union Traction being leaders in this respect. The last named was rather heavy, receding to 40 on sales by people who have become nervous on account of the persistency of strike talk. With this exception, prices were uniformly firm, and fractionally higher for most stocks. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	25	Penn. Mfg	28¾	29
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96¾
El. Stg. Bat.	135	140	Union Trac.	40	40¼
E. S. Bt. pf.	135	145	U. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	18½	Welsbach L.	51	52
Lehigh V.	26½	26⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn	6¼	6½
Marsden	15	15½			

Imports of Specie Port of New York Sept. 16 to 22 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Evelyn	Ponce.	$1,115
Prins Willem III.	Aux Cayes.	6,890
Mexico	Havana.	120,000
Philadelphia	Curacao.	3,860
Alleghany	Cartagena.	100
Alps	Jeremie.	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Evelyn	Ponce.	1,765
Prins Willem III.	Aux Cayes.	7
Philadelphia	Curacao.	535
Alleghany	Cartagena.	850
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao.	1,650
Alleghany	Cartagena.	1,281
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Colon.	33,000
Prins Willem III.	Aux Cayes.	7,850
Philadelphia	Curacao.	45
Alps	Jeremie.	3,990
Themis	Cape Gracios.	310
Gold Bullion—		
Athos	Colon.	18,275
La Bretagne	Havre.	2,307
Georgian	London.	32,548
Alleghany	Cartagena.	1,136
Amazonense	Para.	167
Themis	Cape Gracios.	3,569
Silver Bullion—		
La Bretagne	Havre.	958
Georgian	London.	29,160
Silver Ore—		
Athos	Colon.	720
Total		$273,088

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Sept. 18 to 23 Inclusive.

Date and Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Sept. 18—Trave	London, S. C. (S. A.)	$12,000
Sept. 18—Trave	London, S. B.	208,620
Sept. 19—St. Louis	London, S. B.	230,090
Sept. 20—Athos	Colon, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Sept. 20—F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	44,425
Sept. 22—Lucania	London, S. B.	193,000
Total		$693,135

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 15—Umbria	London, S. B.	$176,075
Sept. 16—Lauenburg	Vita, S. C.	$1,000
Total		$870,210

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NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Hamilton Bank of New York City,

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,325,195.78
Overdrafts		614.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,546.62	
Due from approved reserve agents	172,271.45	
		175,818.07
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		109,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$99,247.78	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	61,510.00	
Cash items, viz.: BHls and checks for the next day's exchanges	62,679.91	
Other items carried as cash	2,313.66	
		225,751.35
Revenue stamps		2,659.74
		$1,878,039.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		45,633.41
Due depositors	$1,881,140.29	
Due depositors at branch	65,471.14	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	133,052.38	
		1,579,663.81
Unpaid dividends		242.50
Reserved for taxes		2,500.00
		$1,878,039.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, and No. 1,707 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice, received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of September, 1899, before me.

[L. S.] WM. L. MOONEY,
Notary Public, (189,) New York County.

New York Zinc Company.

No. 7 Wall Street,
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the New York Zinc Company, payable Oct. 2d, at the office of the company. Transfer books will close on Sept. 21st, at 12 M., and will open Oct. 4th, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,500,000
Deposits . 28,000,000

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

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